



County Borough of Sunderland

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL

OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1958

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

R E P O R T

ON THE

Public Health,

School Health and

Port Health Authority Services

OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1958

BY

J. MACLACHLAN,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,

Principal School Medical Officer

and Port Medical Officer

HEALTH COMMITTEE AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1958

The Mayor
(Alderman E.E. Wales, J.P.)

Alderman J. Cohen, O.B.E., J.P., Chairman
Alderman Miss E.E. Blacklock, Vice-Chairman
Alderman M.E. English
Alderman J. Hoy, M.B.E., B.E.M., D.L., J.P.
Alderman E. Johnston, J.P.
Alderman W. Miller.

Councillor E. Armstrong	Councillor W.N. Jackson
" C. Arundel	" J.H. Redfearn
" Mrs. M.E. Burlinson	" J.A. Smith
" T.M. Carr	" R.B. Spain
" T.C. Cousins	" J. Starkey, B.E.M.
" E. Craggs	" J.J. Stevenson
" C.J. Devine	" L. Watson
" J. Harding	" J.W.P. Wilkinson
" L. Harper	" Mrs. M.R. Young

Co-opted Members

Alderman Mrs. K. Cohen
Alderman Mrs. J. Huggins, J.P.
Councillor W. Wilson (Education Committee)
Dr. P. Hickey (Sunderland Division B.M.A.)
Dr. J.S. Makepeace (Sunderland Executive Council)

The above Committee also represents the
Sunderland Port Health Authority

EDUCATION COMMITTEE AS AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1958

The Mayor Ald. E.E. Wales, J.P.	Councillor A.G. Gibbons, F.A.C.C.A.
Alderman N.L. Allison	" H. Graham, L.I.O.B.,
" J. Cohen, O.B.E., J.P.	A.R. San. I.
" Mrs. K. Cohen	" Mrs. M.E. Grundy
" W. Harvey	" L. Harper
" Mrs. J.E. Hedley	" W.N. Jackson, F.I.M.E.M.
" E. Johnston, J.P.	" J.T. McGeorge
" J. Tweddle	" G. Potts
Councillor E. Armstrong	" R.B. Spain
" W.H. Barrey	" L. Watson
" Mrs. M.D. Colling	" W. Wilson
" W.L. Craggs	" F. Young
" R.W. Fitzakerley	" Mrs. M.R. Young

University Education..	..	..	Mr. Ernest Marsden Bettenson, M.A.
Technical Commercial and Art Education			Mrs. Florence Watson
Secondary Education for Boys.	..		Mrs. Jane A. English Mr. Frederick Wilson, O.B.E., J.P., F.A.C.C.A.
Secondary Education for Girls	..		Mrs. Jane Ledger Mrs. Margaret Mouat
Primary Education	..	..	Mrs. Joyce Hamilton Mrs. Rachel Patterson
Further Education	..	..	Mr. Southern H. Teasdale
RELIGIOUS BODIES: -			
Church of England	..	..	The Reverend Canon Clifford L. Bishop
Roman Catholic Church.	..	..	The Reverend Daniel O'Donovan
Other Denominations	..	..	The Reverend Frederick Herbert Hawkins, M.Th., B.D., B.A.
Teachers holding appointment under the Authority	..	..	Mr. Thomas Stanley Crozier Miss Winifred Whiting

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH STAFF,
AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1958**

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	..		J. MacLachlan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	Ethel Browell, M.D., B.S.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare	..		Bertha Flintoff, M.B., B.S.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare	..		Jean R.M. Johnson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare (half-time)..	..	..	Marion L. Bainbridge, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Chest Physicians (part-time)..	..	..	Adam B. White, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. James F.E. Johnson, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Venereologist	..	..	E.S. Kirkhouse, T.D., M.D.
Borough Analyst	..	..	W. Gordon Carey, F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	..		Norman Adolphus Marlee, Cert. R.S.I.
Chief Clerk	..	..	H. Cliffe, A.C.I.S.
Superintendent Health Visitor	..		Miss M.M. Waggott, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.R.S.H.
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives..			Miss E.E. Fisher, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Special Inspectors: Factories and Workshops (1); (Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector); Meat Inspectors (2); Food, Drugs and Dairies (1); Housing (2); Drainage (2)			
		Total	.. .. 8
District Public Health Inspectors (1 Part-time Meat)	..	..	9
Rodent Control and Disinfection Officer and 3 Rodent Operatives.			5
District Health Visitors	..	..	.. .. 26

Tuberculosis Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	4
Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	28
Almoner Clerk (V.D. Department)(Seconded H.V.)	..	..	..	..	1	
Sister (Light Treatment Department).	..	..	..	..	1	
Domestic Help Organiser	..	..	..	..	1	
Clerical Staff.	..	..	..	..	21	
Driver (Welfare and Other Foods)	..	..	..	..	1	
1 Drainage Assistant, 1 Drainage Van Driver, 1 Caretaker and 3 Cleaners (Health Department), 281 Domestic Helps (Full and Part-time), 1 Caretaker (Newcastle Road I.W.C.)						

ALDERMAN JACK COHEN HEALTH CENTRE:

Centre Superintendent, 1 Health Visitor, 1 State Registered Nurse, 3 Clerks, Telephonist, Pharmacist, Assistant in Dispensing, 1 Dental Technician, 4 Cleaners.

ELMS WEST DAY NURSERY: Matron, Warden, 8 Nursing Staff, Cook and 3 Cleaners.

THOMPSON PARK DAY NURSERY: Matron, Assistant Matron and 8 Nursing Staff, Cook and 3 Cleaners.

PARKER MEMORIAL HOME FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS-

Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and 1 Cleaner.

PUPIL MIDWIFERY HOSTEL, 4 THORNHILL PARK:

Resident Superintendent, Cook, Maid and 3 Cleaners.

AMBULANCE SERVICE: 1 Ambulance Officer, 1 Senior Shift Leader, 3 Shift Leaders, 33 Driver/Attendants.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE: 1 Medical Officer for Mental Health - Psychiatrist (part-time) Dr. L.W. Robinson.

MENTAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, 7 MURTON STREET: 1 Mental Deficiency Officer, 2 Social Workers, 1 Typist Clerk, 3 Cleaners and Part-time Dinner Attendants.

OCCUPATION CENTRE: 1 Supervisor, 1 Assistant Supervisor.

ELDER GIRLS' CLASS: 1 Supervisor.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE, RAILWAY ROW: 1 Supervisor (male instructor) Transferred to East Community Centre, 1st August, 1958.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, "THORNHOLME": 2 Duly Authorised Officers - Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act,

Senior School Medical Officer	..	Jessie R. Watson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
School Medical Officers	..	Marion L. Bainbridge, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) Sybil A. Ward, M.B., B.S. Edith P. Gilbertson, M.B., B.S. James Peacock, L.R.C.P., & S. Jean A. Turpin, M.B., B.S.
Chief Dental Officer.	..	Peter W. Gibson, L.D.S.
School Dental Officers	..	Joyce Frase, L.D.S. Eileen A. Suffield, L.D.S. 4 part-time.
Speech Therapist	..	Post vacant.
Assistant Speech Therapist..	..	Post vacant.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	..	Gertrude B. Leigh, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time)

School Nurses	14.
Senior Clerk	Mrs. D. Draper.
Clerical Staff	5.
Dental Attendants	6 (includes 1 part-time)
Bathing Attendants	3.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC:

Psychiatrist	L.W. Robinson, Ch.B., D.P.M. (part-time)
Paediatrician	Jessie R. Watson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Psychiatric Social Worker ..	Post vacant.
Educational Psychologist ..	Isobel R. Stirling, M.A., Post- Graduate Diploma-Social Science. Diploma Mental Health.
Clerical Staff	3.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY:

Port Medical Officer of Health.	J. Maclachlan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Port Medical Officer ..	R.S. Thubron, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.
Chief Port Health Inspector ..	C.C. Pickering, Cert.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods.
1 Clerk, 1 Pupil Port Health Inspector and 1 Rodent Operative.	

C O N T E N T S

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES:

Section	Page
Introduction	7
Report on First Ten Years of National Health Service	9
Report on Domiciliary Health Services for the Elderly Sick and Infirm	11
Statistics and Social Conditions	13
Ambulance Service	16
Maternity and Child Welfare	18
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	37
Housing	50
Inspection and Supervision of Food	54
Infectious Diseases	63
Mental Health Service	75

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES:

Medical Inspection	81
Physical State, Nutrition and Cleanliness	81
Nurseries, Special Schools and Clinics	83
Arrangements for Treatment	85
Infectious Diseases and Immunisation	86
Dental Service	88
Handicapped Pupils	90
Psychological Service	90
Statistical Tables	95
School Milk and Meals	105

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICE:	106 - 130
---------------------------------------	-----------

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health and Education Committees.

It is with pleasure that I present the Annual Reports on the health of the County Borough and Port of Sunderland, and on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1958. This is the first year that these three reports have been presented together, and this has been done as there is increasing inter-mixing between all three staffs.

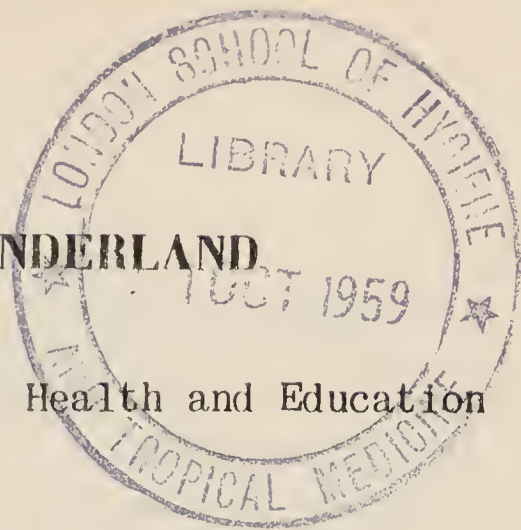
The general state of the health of the community has been good and the infant mortality rate has remained low. Although there have been more notifications of tuberculosis than there were last year, the number of deaths recorded from this disease was the second lowest. For the sixth consecutive year no diphtheria has appeared, and the fewest ever cases of measles occurred. As there were five cases of poliomyelitis, it was pleasing to note the extension of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme.

In the field of environmental hygiene, two new compulsory purchase orders were approved, thereby securing the clearance of many old and unfit houses. The work of planning a municipal abattoir continued successfully, and preparations were made to deal with Sunderland's first Smoke Control Area to be sited in the town's centre. In the face of shortage of staff every effort was made to maintain the work of the District Health Inspectors because of their essential role in basic public health.

The general health of school children has been good and a more comprehensive table on heights and weights has been included in the report. The discovery of a teacher suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in a large number of school children contacts being subjected to mass radiography. The future of Special Schools at Brampton and Croft came under discussion following upon medical reports made upon the pupils and throwing doubt upon the need to provide the present number of places available. The high rate of head infestation has not improved despite the fact that both the number of examinations of pupils by school nurses and the number of Cleansing Notices issued have doubled.

The Ministry of Health has asked for reports upon the Domiciliary Health Services and the First Ten Years of the National Health Service, and these reports follow immediately after this introductory letter. The domiciliary services continue to be strengthened, and a Sitters-up Service Scheme was introduced in November.

The work of the Port Health Staff has not diminished during the present general recession in shipping trade, as supervision must be maintained over the general sanitary circumstances of



the area of the Port Health Authority which extends beyond that of the County Borough. Attention has had to be drawn on several occasions to the regulations referring to dangerous drugs on ships, and to the illegal emission of smoke from vessels. Throughout the year samples of sea and river water were taken to estimate the degree of pollution existing on our shores and an interim report was issued upon this investigation.

The large number of calls made upon the Ambulance Service shows no sign of decreasing and the awkwardly shaped and over crowded premises in which vehicles are garaged leave much to be desired. Efforts are constantly being made to keep these premises in a good state of repair but the only satisfactory solution to the problem is the provision of a new depot.

The importance and expansion of the Mental Health Service was high-lighted by the Mental Health Bill which envisages responsibility for certain types of mentally ill people being placed upon the Local Health Authority and for increased facilities for mentally defective persons. Plans were made and a site secured for a large new Occupation Centre in Sunderland.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Education Committees for their interest and support and to my colleagues in other fields of Local Government and the National Health Service for their help in work of mutual interest. I am grateful to the staffs of H.M. Customs and Excise, River Wear Commissioners, H.M. Coastguard, Sunderland Pilotage Authority, River Wear Police and Shipping Agents who have so willingly co-operated with the Port Health Authority. I am indebted to my own staff upon whom I have been able to rely with complete confidence for their loyal and excellent service.

J. MACLACHLAN,

Medical Officer of Health.
Principal School Medical Officer.
Port Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
"Thornholme",
Sunderland.
July, 1959.

THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Medical Officer of Health, acting under the Council's direction, is responsible for the Authority's Part III Services under the National Health Service Act, the School Health Service, Environmental Hygiene and Port Health.

Co-operation between the Local Health, Hospital and General Practitioners Services is good, as the officers concerned meet to discuss problems, but co-ordination could be improved by obtaining interlocking membership at officer level. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Regional Liaison Committee and the Local Medical Committee, but is not a member of the Hospital Management Committee and the Executive Council. Progressive steps include the co-option on to the Health Committee of General Practitioners and meetings held between Health Department professional staff and Executive Council doctors practising at the Health Centre.

Arrangements work well for joint use of staff in the fields of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmics and Venereal Diseases and special consideration is given by consultants to cases referred for obstetric and orthopaedic advice or for treatment of disease of ear, nose and throat.

Good service is obtained through the agency of voluntary bodies supervising schemes for home nursing, care and after-care, unmarried mothers and sale of Welfare foods.

Dissemination of information to the Hospital Management Committee and the Executive Council is conducted by letters detailing existing Health Department Services and outlining new ones. The public are kept informed through field and social workers practising in the home or clinic, by the use of posters and pamphlets in the Health Department buildings and via the agency of the Press.

Co-operation between Health Visitors and General Practitioners has gradually improved as there is a greater appreciation of the practical uses of Health Visitors. Liaison with Almoners is good but there is a growing need to attach Health Visitors to the geriatric and paediatric units of local hospitals.

Throughout the first ten years of the National Health Service Domiciliary Midwives have become increasingly busy. This is partly due to the difficulty in maintaining a full complement of staff and partly to the early discharge of mothers from Maternity Hospital to their homes where they are cared for by the already overworked Midwives. In the same ten years the work of the Home Nurses has nearly doubled both in respect of cases attended and visits made.

Since the inception locally of the Domestic Help Service in May 1950, this Service has steadily developed and expanded, and this year the equivalent of 155 full-time Domestic Helps gave service in approximately 700 homes every week.

The work of the Mental Welfare Section of the Health Department has increased considerably as more voluntary patients are coming forward and as more time is devoted to the preventing of mental breakdown and to the after-care of patients. Liaison with Consultants in this field is good as is also the relationship with General Practitioners.

Although the wealth of good will which sustains the intangible link between the local and general health services may long continue, it is certain that unification of the present tripartite structure of the National Health Service would obviate the need to keep the machinery of co-ordination working so laboriously.

DOMICILIARY HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE ELDERLY SICK AND INFIRM

These Services, provided routinely for those requiring them, whether in Welfare Homes or their own homes, have gradually expanded, and excellent liaison exists between the Public Health Department, the Welfare Department, local Hospitals and General Practitioners.

The whole field of work is co-ordinated so that types of cases are properly differentiated and every endeavour is made to prevent an unnecessarily heavy burden being thrown on residential institutions.

At home, the elderly are visited by Health Visitors to prevent illness occurring and to provide home circumstances reports; the Health Visitors, who receive notifications of discharge from hospitals, follow up the patients at home and maintain liaison with General Practitioners. Nearly 7% of their total visits are made to old people. Home Nurses and Domestic Helps are available as required. Not only treatment is provided, but also assistance in matters of toilet, such as bathing and shaving. It is interesting to note that although only 16% of the cases now attended by Home Nurses are aged persons, they account for 58% of the total number of visits made. Similarly, with regard to Domestic Helps, this year 92% of the persons receiving help were aged and infirm and without relatives who could give assistance. Visits are made by members of various voluntary bodies to cheer the loneliness of many old people. The services of Chiropodists are available through the Old People's Welfare Committee which also provides Meals on Wheels and arranges day trips and outings.

In Welfare Homes, family Doctors and District Nurses call to see cases of minor illness in bed, just as if the patients were in their own homes, and the staff cares for their well being. Normally these arrangements also suffice where the patient is not expected to live long, but should the alleviation of pain and distress be too great to cope with in the Welfare Home, the patient is removed to a hospital or geriatric unit. Similarly transfer to hospital may become necessary to secure the proper care of a senile and mentally confused patient.

The existence in Sunderland of a very efficient Geriatric Unit with 217 beds facilitates the care of the elderly.

The Guild of Help is a voluntary body acting on an agency basis for the Public Health Department and providing, amongst other services, care in illness for the elderly sick, together with loan of sick room equipment for use in the home. The scheme admitting short stay old people to a hospital or a Welfare Home as appropriate works well, as they welcome a change of environment and their relatives receive a well-earned and needed rest. Somewhat similar facilities were provided at the end of the year

by the introduction of a Sitters-up Service.

The Ambulance Service plays an essential and increasing part in moving old and infirm people between home and hospital.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area. The Area of the Borough is 9,013.574 acres exclusive of foreshore and tidal waters.

Population. The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 185,100.

Inhabited Houses. The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1957, according to the Rate Books, was 50,170.

Rateable Value. The rateable value at 1st April 1958, was £2,001,903, and the sum represented by a penny rate was £8,104.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year

	Total	Male	Female
Live births legitimate	3,733	1,901	1,832
Live births illegitimate	129	65	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,862	1,966	1,896
Live Birth rate per 1000 population	20.86		
Live Birth rate for England and Wales.. .. .	16.4		
Stillbirths (Legitimate 93, illegitimate 2) ..	95		
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths .. .. .	.24		
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales.. .. .	21.6		
Total live and stillbirths.. ..	3,957		
Infant deaths.	98		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births total	25.37		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births legitimate	25.19		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births illegitimate	31.01		
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1000 live births	17.09		

	Total	Male	Female
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales.. .. .	22.5		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.34		
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ..	3		
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and stillbirths .. .. .	.76		
Maternal death rate for England and Wales.. .. .	0.43		
Deaths	2,014	1,118	896
Death rate per 1000 population ..	10.88		
Death rate for England and Wales ..	11.7		
Death rate from Tuberculosis (all forms)–.	0.11		
Number of Deaths	21		
Rate for England and Wales	0.10		
Principal Causes of Death–			
Heart Disease (including 43 other circulatory diseases)	669		
Cancer (including 15 leukaemia and aleukaemia)	378		
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	246		
Respiratory Diseases	328		

Cremation. The Crematorium opened in the Autumn of 1951 and the necessary official procedure for this form of disposal of the dead has continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

During the year under review, 1,860 applications for cremation were received, compared with 1,657 for the previous year. These were duly examined by the Medical Referees in the Department prior to sanction being given for this method of disposal.

Causes of Death during 1958	Sex	Nett Deaths at the sub-joined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring within or without the district								
		All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yr.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 & over
Tuberculosis of the resp. system	M	12	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	1
	F	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis..	M	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Memingococcal Infection ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio- myelitis ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.. ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parastic diseases ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer, Malig- nant Diseases.	M	224	-	1	2	2	7	96	65	51
	F	144	-	-	-	-	11	57	41	35
Leukemia and Aleukemia ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	F	7	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3
Diabetes ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-
Vascular les- ions of ner- vious system..	M	102	-	-	-	1	1	14	32	54
	F	144	-	-	-	-	2	29	50	63
Heart Diseases.	M	321	-	-	1	-	9	117	86	108
	F	286	-	-	-	1	4	47	91	143
Other circula- tory diseases.	M	33	-	-	-	-	2	10	5	16
	F	29	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	17
Influenza ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	M	66	7	-	-	-	4	16	15	24
	F	73	10	3	-	-	-	5	12	43
Bronchitis ..	M	122	1	-	-	1	3	53	35	29
	F	46	-	-	-	-	1	8	14	23
Other diseases of respiratory system.. ..	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Ulcer of stom- ach & duodenum.	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	5
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Gastritis, en- teritis and diarrhoea ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	M	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1
	F	7	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	F	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	M	17	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	12	7	2	1	-	-	2	-	-
Other defined and ill-def- ined diseases.	M	81	31	1	2	1	3	13	11	19
	F	85	24	-	1	1	1	14	18	26
Motor vehicle accidents ..	M	12	-	2	2	-	3	1	3	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All other accidents ..	M	39	1	1	1	2	10	9	4	11
	F	24	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	18
Suicide.. ..	M	16	-	-	-	2	4	7	2	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Homicide or op- erations of war	M	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS ..	M	1118	55	6	9	11	54	368	280	335
	F	896	43	6	5	6	25	178	254	379

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There has again been an increase in the number of patients carried and mileage covered during the year under review, the figures for the past three years being quoted below:

	Patients etc.	Mileage
1956	56,169	197,662
1957	59,186	210,380
1958	59,830	217,067

The arrangement for the repair of vehicles by the Central Vehicle Maintenance Depot of the Corporation has continued to be satisfactory during the year, and the ambulance vehicles have been subjected to a quarterly inspection. By this means the fleet has been maintained in a roadworthy condition and in the majority of cases vehicles have spent less time off the road than would otherwise have been the case, thus helping to increase the efficiency of the service.

The radio telephone sets now installed in all vehicles are still making an important contribution to the efficient and economic operation of the service, cutting out a considerable amount of 'dead' mileage covered in needless return journeys to the Depot for instructions.

Arrangements are still being made when possible for cases to be removed by other forms of transport, and no long distance cases are undertaken by vehicles of this Authority. Constant endeavours are made to curtail any abuse of the Service.

Staff -

The strength of the staff during 1958 was as follows:

- 1 Ambulance Officer.
- 1 Senior Shift Leader.
- 3 Shift Leaders.
- 33 Driver Attendants.

Removal of cases -

General Hospital	..	..	..	..	15,471
Highfield Welfare	..	..	..	..	245
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	3,362
Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	11,049
Accident and Orthopaedic Hospital..	..	..	..	..	16,002
Children's Hospital..	..	..	..	..	1,764
Ryhope General Hospital	..	..	..	..	3,966
County cases..	..	..	..	..	3,113
Accident cases to various hospitals	..	..	..	..	1,687
Eye Infirmary.	..	..	..	..	905
Other journeys	..	..	..	..	2,266
					<u>59,830</u>

Removals by Ambulances	50,863
Removals by Dual Purpose Ambulances ..	8,967
Miles covered by Ambulances.	139,372
Miles covered by Dual Purpose Ambulances..	77,695

Vehicles in Operation -

	Total Mileage Completed	Year
Ambulances		
ABR. 602 Austin (Disposed of 1958)	156,963	1949
AGR. 873 Bedford	204,315	1950
AGR. 953 Bedford	172,276	1950
CBR. 800 Bedford	87,432	1952
GGW. 582 Chevrolet (Disposed of 1958)	61,168	1941
EBR. 840 Bedford	54,163	1954
GGR. 342 Bedford	41,490	1956
JBR. 496 Bedford	17,436	1957
JBR. 580 Bedford	14,051	1957
KGR. 381 Bedford (Purchased 1958).	4,033	1958
KGR. 382 Bedford (Purchased 1958).	4,709	1958
Dual Purpose Ambulances		
BGR. 255 Bedford	108,863	1951
BGR. 256 Bedford	114,978	1951
CGR. 879 Bedford	92,540	1953
DBR. 320 Bedford	98,765	1953
DBR. 867 Bedford	88,662	1953

Civil Defence

One Bedford ambulance GR.5978 has been used for instruction in driving and sectional training for Civil Defence Volunteers ..	94,554	1939
--	--------	------

The Ambulance Service has been maintained in vehicles and personnel to the maximum of the establishment and even then the Service has been fully extended.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Infant Welfare Centres: -

There are 20 Infant Welfare Sessions held weekly. All the sessions, with the exception of 7 on our own premises and one at the premises of the Sunderland District Nursing Association, are held in rented Church Halls. During the year the Southwick session was transferred to the Civil Defence Centre in Cato Street, where excellent facilities are available.

Day	Mornings	Afternoons
Monday	-	Southwick: Civil Defence Centre, Cato Street. Thorney Close: Thorndale Road Community Centre.
Tuesday	7 Newcastle Road. Alderman Jack Cohen Health Centre, Springwell.	7 Newcastle Road. Grangetown: St. Aidan's Church Hall. Alderman Jack Cohen Health Centre, Springwell. Ford Estate.
Wednesday	Millfield: St. Mark's Church Hall.	Millfield: St. Mark's Church Hall.
Thursday	Millfield: St. Mark's Church Hall. Sunderland District Nursing Association, Victoria House, Murton Street 7 Newcastle Road.	Monkwearmouth: Dock Street Church Hall. Pallion: St. Mary Magdalene's Church Hall. Alderman Jack Cohen Health Centre, Springwell.
Friday	7 Newcastle Road.	Fulwell: Priestman Hall. Hendon: St. Barnabas Church Hall. Pennywell: St. Thomas's Church Hall.

Welfare Foods:-

The distribution of Welfare Foods has continued to be carried out under the same arrangements as in the previous year.

3 Members of the W.V.S. have rendered valuable assistance in the distribution from Thornholme.

	1957	1958
Total No. of tins of National Dried Milk Distributed	122,139	82,809
Total No. of bottles of Orange Juice	156,746	96,333
Total No. of bottles of Cod Liver Oil	22,663	12,543
Total No. of packets of Vitamin Tablets	9,429	8,469

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are 5 ante-natal sessions held weekly with a Medical Officer in attendance. In addition, there are four Midwives' Booking Sessions weekly, for mothers wishing to avail themselves of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service. Those mothers wishing to book the Midwives of the District Nursing Association attend the premises of that Association, where Midwives' Sessions are held.

Attendances at Medical Officers' Sessions compared with the previous year are shown hereunder:-

Year	Primary attendances	Subsequent attendances
1957	498	1,816
1958	521	1,846

Attendances at Midwives' Sessions:-

Clinics	1,974
Midwives' houses - examination rooms	4,395

Cases requiring specialist advice are referred to the Sunderland Maternity Hospital for further opinion.

Arrangements regarding Blood investigation for expectant mothers continued as in previous years.

Maternity outfits are issued weekly at the Health Office on presentation of a form duly signed by the Midwife who is booked for the delivery.

The Maternity packs and sterilised outfits are made up in

individual boxes and contain the following items:

24 large Maternity Pads	6 2-oz packets cotton wool
3 1-yard cord ligatures	6 5-in. x 5 in. Umbilical Pads
½-oz Cord Powder	1 Gamgee Tissue Sheet 25-in. x 28-in.
1 sheet Waterproof paper 36-in. x 30-in.	

The outfits are normally supplied when the patient is 36 weeks pregnant. All midwives are supplied with outfits for use in emergency cases.

Post Natal Clinics.

Two sessions were held weekly, one at Newcastle Road and one on alternate weeks at the Health Centre and the District Nursing Association.

89 new cases were examined and 94 subsequent visits were made. The total number of attendances during the year was 183.

Health Visitors.

The full establishment of Health Visitors was 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, and 25 Health Visitors and at the end of 1958 there were 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent and 17 Health Visitors on the staff and 1 State Registered Nurse. 1 Health Visitor acts as a full-time Almoner at the V.D. Department of the Royal Infirmary. There were three Student Health Visitors in training at the end of the year.

The Superintendent Health Visitor is a member of the Committee, in connection with the Joint Circular from the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education regarding children neglected in their own homes.

Post-graduate courses are attended by four Health Visitors each year.

During the year Health Visitors paid 47,166 visits to homes.

Visits in age groups:

	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
1957	12,647	5,531	16,534
1958	12,305	6,112	16,878

The total number of visits, i.e. 47,166 included visits in connection with:-

Infectious Diseases,
 Chronic Sick and Old People,
 Partially Blind,
 Home Accidents and the
 After-care of Patients discharged from Hospitals.

Various lectures were given during the year by the Health Visitors.

In addition, preliminary talks were given by the Superintendent Health Visitor to a number of groups of Student Nurses from both the General Hospital and the Royal Infirmary. These Student Nurses were also allowed to accompany the Health Visitors in the course of their duties to gain experience in visiting cases.

Leukaemia Survey:-

At the request of the Department of Social Medicine of Oxford University, this Authority co-operated in a Survey into the deaths of adults from Leukaemia. In order to carry out the Survey it was necessary to link up an adult control with each deceased adult. Enquiries were made in respect of seven cases between the ages of 60 and 75 and fifteen controls and the results forwarded to the Department of Social Medicine. The visits were carried out on behalf of the local Health Authority by a Medical Practitioner.

Home Accidents:-

During the year under review 51 such accidents involving children under five years of age were reported to this Department:

- 4 suffering from burns.
- 11 from scalds.
- 3 from fractured skull.
- 2 from fractured limb.
- 1 from injury to hand (hand in electric washing machine)
- 20 from drinking poisonous liquids and swallowing tablets.
- 1 loss of sight in one eye due to pellet from catapult.
- 9 minor injuries due to falls.

None of the above accidents proved fatal.

A special Committee was appointed in October 1958, composed of Chief Officers and representatives of outside organisations, with the general object of fostering and co-ordinating home safety measures in the Borough, making arrangements for giving advice and information on Home Safety, prevention of accidents in the home and to initiate Home Safety Campaigns. This Committee is under the general direction of the Council.

Co-ordinating Committee.

This Committee meets as the need arises and although few meetings have been held during the year under review much useful work has been carried out. Day to day contact with other departments concerned with the question of problem families, has again proved of great value and much valuable work has been accomplished in this manner.

During their regular routine visiting of children under five years of age, the Health Visitors pay special attention to children living in unsatisfactory conditions and those who could be described as being members of problem families. They also visit mothers and children who are in the temporary accommodation of the Welfare Department.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There were three weekly sessions devoted to Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination, one at Newcastle Road Centre, one at the Health Centre, and one at the District Nursing Association, Murton Street, in addition to these sessions, vaccinations, and immunisations against diphtheria were performed each month at the Infant Welfare sessions on the outlying estates, viz. Southwick, Pennywell, Thorney Close and Ford.

Routine propaganda was continued throughout the year.

No notifications of diphtheria had been received during the year.

Combined Diphtheria and Pertussis Immunisation and Immunisation against Whooping Cough also Triple Anti-gen Immunisation were carried out from the age of 4 months at the special request of parents.

The total number of children under 5 years of age who were immunised during the year was 2,258 as follows:-

Age at 31st Dec., 1958	0-1 yrs	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	Total
Local Authority Medical Officers	184	753	127	35	32	1,131
Private Practitioners	179	770	142	27	9	1,127

"Boosting Doses." - 863 Boosting Doses were given to children who had been previously immunised.

Whooping Cough:-

The total number of children under five years of age who were

immunised against Whooping Cough only, during the year was 288 as follows:-

Age at 31st Dec. 1958	0-1 yrs	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	Total
	91	156	11	16	14	288

10 Boosting doses against Whooping Cough were given to children who had been previously immunised.

Smallpox Vaccination.

1,671 primary vaccinations were successful; 261 re-vaccinations were carried out.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was continued during the year and was offered to age groups selected by the Ministry of Health.

The number of vaccinations carried out by Local Authority Medical Officers is as follows:-

Born In	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
2nd Injection	807	1093	1158	1294	1231	5583
3rd Injection	239	233	254	306	33	1065

In addition to the above, 223 Nursing and Expectant Mothers and 95 other priority classes were given 2 injections. A total of 2,924 Record Cards were received from General Practitioners in respect of persons who had been given 2 injections.

Influenza Vaccination.

There were no requests for this type of protection.

Midwifery Service.

The Establishment consists of:-

- 1 Medical Supervisor, who is the Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
- 1 Non-medical Supervisor.
- 1 Deputy non-medical Supervisor.
- 28 Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority.
- 5 Domiciliary Midwives employed through the agency of Sunderland District Nursing Association.

There are 11 specially adapted Council houses for Midwives. These houses have an annexe room equipped as an examination room and waiting accommodation.

During the year, the following cases were attended by Municipal Midwives:-

- 1,905 Confinements required 23,053 nursing visits. (This figure includes 83 women who were admitted to Hospital for delivery).
- 12,899 ante-natal visits to patients.
- 2,894 post-natal visits to patients.

Domiciliary Midwives continued to "follow-up" cases discharged from the Sunderland Maternity Hospital before completion of the puerperium and during the year 1,441 cases were referred for nursing and "follow-up" visits.

The following cases were attended by Midwives of the District Nursing Association:-

- 490 confinements required 12,008 nursing visits.
- 4,853 ante-natal visits to patients.
- 1,098 post-natal visits to patients.

Inhalation Analgesics.

Number of cases in which Gas and Air and Trilene Analgesics were administered compared with two previous years.

Year	(a) Municipal Midwives			(b) Midwives of District Nursing Association		
	Gas & Air	Trilene	Pethidine	Gas & Air	Trilene	Pethidine
1956	916			226		
1957	995	44		289	30	
1958	1032	67	936	280	46	260

Sunderland Second Period Training School.

The Second period training of pupil midwives continued throughout the year.

9 pupils completed their training at 4 Thornhill Park.

7 pupils were successful in obtaining their certificates at the first attempt, 1 satisfied the examiners at the second attempt.

7 pupils completed their training at the District Nursing Association, and all were successful at the first attempt.

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives gave talks to groups of Student Nurses from both the General Hospital and the Royal

Infirmery and subsequently the Students were allowed to accompany the midwives on their rounds.

Premature Infants.

There were 337 notifications of premature live births received of cases resident in the County Borough.

148 of this number were born at home, and with the exception of 20 transferred to Hospital, were nursed entirely at home.

5 Neonatal deaths occurred in those infants nursed at home.

4 died within 1 day of birth,
1 died within 3 days of birth.

Sudden Deaths.

There were 6 sudden deaths from Broncho Pneumonia, of infants aged 7 wks to 1 yr 4 mths.

There were no deaths from mechanical suffocation.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 2 cases notified during the year.

Domestic Helps.

Staff: 1 Organiser.
2 Clerical.

At the end of the year 11 whole time and 274 part time Domestic Helps were employed - a full time equivalent of 150 helps.

Domestic help was provided as follows:-

Maternity cases (including expectant mothers)	..	126
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	13
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm	..	877
Others.. .. .	..	46

Ultra Violet Radiation.

64 mothers and children made 970 attendances during 1958. The Department was closed during July, August and September.

Minor Ailments.

Pre-school children attend at the School Clinics for the

treatment of minor ailments.

107 pre-school children made 344 attendances.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

86 pre-school children suffering from defective vision were examined and glasses were prescribed in 51 cases.

N. S. P. C. C.

6 new cases were referred to this Society.

Illegitimate Children.

Unmarried expectant mothers and married women expecting illegitimate children were dealt with by the Moral Welfare Officer.

Cases during 1958: -

Unmarried Mothers	..	..	115	(77 were C.B. Cases)
Married women with illegitimate children	..	..	11	(10 were C.B. Cases)
Widows..	..	..	2	(Both C.B. Cases)
Accepted Adopters	..	..	47	(11 C.B. residents)

The Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Officer acts as Honorary Medical Adviser to Sunderland Social Service Welfare Committee.

Parker Memorial Home.

Staff: Resident Superintendent.
Resident Deputy Superintendent.
Non-resident Domestic help.

Girls admitted during 1958	..	..	27
Babies admitted during 1958	..	..	19

Average length of stay in the Home:-

Ante-natal period..	..	..	38 days
Post-natal period..	..	..	22 days

Girls are transferred to the Sunderland Maternity Hospital for delivery.

5 babies were discharged from the Home with their mothers, 13 were discharged with a view to adoption three were placed with foster parents and 1 in a Local Authority Nursery.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

There are no Nursing Homes on the Register. No unregistered homes were discovered during the year and no applications for registration were received. The only Nursing Home previously on the Register closed March, 1958.

Day Nurseries.

There were two Day Nurseries operating during the year.

The average daily attendance at Thompson Park Nursery of children from 0-2 years was 10.8 and of children from 2-5 years 31.25.

The average daily attendance at Elms West Nursery of children from 0-2 years was 15.4 and of children 2-5 years was 28.4

Six candidates entered for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board and five were successful in obtaining the certificate at the first attempt.

Nurseries and Child Minder's Act, 1948.

No applications for registration were received during the year.

Blind Persons Act.

Visits to partially blind persons on the register were carried out by the Health Visitors during the year.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1958, fifty-nine forms B.D.8 were completed, and of these, seventeen were certified Not Blind, thirty-three were certified Blind, eight were certified Partially Sighted, and one Partially Sighted Re-examination case was retained on the register.

Blind Persons.

There was only one case of Retrolental Fibroplasia registered in 1958, this being a boy of seven years of age who was transferred from the partially sighted register owing to deterioration of vision. The boy is now being educated at the Royal Victoria School for the Blind, Benwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Hospital Supervision was recommended and he attends when possible.

There was one other child registered, this being a boy of

six years, the cause being Congenital, and no treatment recommended. This boy, as well as being blind, is spastic and takes fits. He is at present receiving tuition at home but when a vacancy occurs will go to the Southport Sunshine Home for a trial period.

Nine cases of blindness were caused by Cataracts, and of these treatment was not recommended for four cases. Hospital Supervision only was recommended in three cases and all are reported to be attending regularly. Surgical treatment at early convenience was recommended in one case, but as this man is eighty-six years of age he has been unable to attend for such treatment. The other case was recommended Hospital Supervision with surgical treatment later but has not been attending the Hospital. However, the home teacher has arranged for this case to attend early in 1959.

There were four cases of Glaucoma registered during the year, three of whom were recommended Hospital Supervision. All three are stated to be attending the Hospital regularly. No treatment was recommended in the other case.

Other causes of blindness were:-

Diabetic Retinitis, Disciform Degeneration Macula, Iridocyclitis, Keratitis, Myopia, Optic Atrophy, Senile Central Choroiditis, Senile Central Degeneration, Senile Macular Degeneration, Retinitis Pigmentosa, Syphilis, Uveitis, and unknown causes.

Hospital Supervision was recommended in three cases and medical treatment in two cases. Hospital Supervision and Medical treatment was recommended in two cases. With the exception of one case who is too ill to attend, all cases are attending regularly for treatment. No treatment was recommended in eleven cases.

There have been no cases suitable for Rehabilitation, either Social or Industrial, this year.

Twenty-four of the registered blind persons were over the age of sixty-five years.

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY							
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia		Others	
	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:								
(a) No treatment	4	-	1	-	-	-	12	3
(b) Treatment--								
medical.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
surgical. . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
optical.. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
hospital supervision ..	4	-	3	1	1	-	5	5
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Med.3	Opt. 4 Med. 1

B. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ..	2
(ii) Number of cases in which:-	
(a) Vision lost.. .. .	-
(b) Vision impaired	-
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ..	-

Partially Sighted Persons.

Only eight names were added to the register of partially sighted persons this year.

Five cases were due to Myopia, four of them being children for whom spectacles were recommended and prescribed, and one adult who was recommended Hospital Supervision and is reported to be attending periodically.

There was one case of Glaucoma, for whom Hospital Supervision was recommended, and he is attending regularly.

There were no cases of Cataract in 1958.

The other causes of defective vision were Diabetic Retinopathy and Exophthalmos.

The Diabetic case was recommended Medical Treatment and she is receiving such treatment. The other case was recommended Hospital Supervision and Medical treatment, but he has been too ill to attend.

Four of the registered partially sighted were children and the other four were over the age of sixty years.

Home Nursing.

The Sunderland District Nursing Association, Murton Street, has, as the Agent of the Local Health Authority since July 1948, provided home nursing duties in the Borough. The service is a "day service" between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 10 p.m. There is no "night service" in operation to date.

The Staff consists of 1 Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 25 full-time nurses including 3 male nurses, and 7 part-time nurses.

Six "contract" houses on outlying estates have been allotted by the Corporation for the accommodation of district nurses.

The Service has been operated on similar lines to previous years and I am pleased to be able to report that all the demands have been met.

Nursing appliances were loaned when necessary.

Classification of main types of cases nursed:

	No. of cases	No. of visits
Medical	2,308	86,872
Surgical	567	17,102
Tuberculosis	29	1,665
Infectious Diseases ..	6	11
Midwifery and Maternity Complications	23	238
Others	16	2,160

The Superintendent gave talks to groups of Student Nurses from both the General Hospital and the Royal Infirmary and subsequently the Students were allowed to accompany the District Nurses on their rounds.

The following table gives details of the amount of child nursing carried out during the year by the District Nursing Service. All cases, whether referred by General Practitioner or other responsible persons, have received attention, the Nurses working under the direction of the Medical Practitioner and the superintendent and Assistant Superintendents. When infectious cases have been nursed, the nurse has been provided with a special set of protective clothing. There has been full co-operation with the doctors and other Public Health services and, if there has been any doubt about the progress of a case, the doctor has been contacted immediately. There is no special "Children's Nursing Unit".

SUNDERLAND DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION
Children Nursed during year 1958

	Cases		Visits		Convalescent		Transferred to Hospital		For other causes		Remaining on Books	
	U	1-5	U	1-5	U	1-5	U	1-5	U	1-5	U	1-5
Broncho. Pneumonia	1	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia..	5	4	36	32	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bronchitis..	26	25	10	155	25	25	1	-	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coryza ..	2	4	7	16	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrexia-Unknown Origin ..	1	1	4	108	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eye Infection	1	-	2	15	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septic Lesions. Abscesses etc...	4	8	37	58	4	8	30	-	-	-	-	-
Ears: Otitis Media	15	38	46	222	14	37	26	-	1	1	-	-
Skin: Impetigo ..	-	6	-	62	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	-
Rash.	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cellulitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns & Scalds	4	8	16	39	3	7	24	1	-	1	-	-
Injuries ..	-	10	-	30	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-
Spina Bifida	8	-	269	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
P.O. Testicles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
P.O. Circumcision.	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	died	-	-	-	-
P.O. Trach. Osophageal Fistula..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
P.O. Appendicectomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septic Throat	2	17	36	4	2	16	34	-	-	-	-	-
Tonsillitis.	-	-	-	186	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tonsillitis & Glandular Fever	-	-	-	271	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-
Adenitis ..	-	2	4	10	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cyst of Neck	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quinsey ..	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
P.O. Gland Removal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carditis ..	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma ..	-	-	-	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemia ..	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Threadworms	2	-	16	14	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kidney Infection..	-	4	-	9	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Intestinal Enteritis	-	1	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis..	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractured Femur	3	-	48	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Prematurity	-	-	-	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisory Visits	2	-	30	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Constipation	1	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooth Extraction..	-	7	-	36	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	-
Mouth Infections..	-	-	-	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cong. of Lungs ..	-	1	-	36	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Impacted Stone in Salivary Gland	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catheterization ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchial Spasms..	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	78	148	187	708	941	1447	180	8+2	3	3	5	-
								died				-

ALDERMAN JACK COHEN HEALTH CENTRE

Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Three Infant Welfare Centres have been held weekly and have been well attended.

One Ante-natal weekly session.

One Post-natal weekly session.

One Immunisation weekly session at which protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Smallpox has been given. There is a notable increase in the demand for immunisation with Triple Antigen.

Poliomyelitis vaccination sessions have been held weekly as vaccine has been available.

(The figures for the above have been included in the appropriate section).

Facilities are available for Health Education and Talks have been given and discussions held on a wide variety of subjects supported by the use of a film projector.

The Distribution Centre for Welfare Foods has been open daily.

The Mothers' Club is now well established and has been held weekly on Wednesday evenings. The programme has included films, practical demonstrations, group discussions and an occasional social evening. Visiting speakers have given talks, followed by "questions" on many varied subjects. The members are keenly interested as is evidenced by an average attendance of twelve.

Interest continues to be shown in the Centre by the number of visitors who have been conducted round the premises. Student Health Visitors and Nursery students have a visit to the Centre as part of their educational programme.

Pharmacy.

During 1958 the Department has been open on 290 days when 20,629 prescriptions were dispensed in accordance with instructions on 13,729 forms E.C.10. Compared with 9,400 prescriptions for the period June to December of the previous year. 1.9% of prescriptions came from General Practitioners not practising from the Health Centre.

General Practitioners.

The five suites provided for General Practitioners have all been occupied but there has again been a re-adjustment of sessions.

The School Clinic have again utilised one of the suites which, in addition to making more use of the suites, also eliminates the necessity for children to travel in to the central clinic.

The Staff Nurse employed by the Local Authority has given 1,082 injections, 891 dressings and 1,993 other types of nursing treatment during the year under review.

Dental Section.

This service has continued to be operated by members of the School Dental Staff and pre-school children have attended sessions along with children of school age.

376 sessions have been held during the year and 213 pre-school children have received treatment.

The Dental Mechanic carried out the following work during the year:

Crowns	Appliances	Dentures	Repairs	Study Models
20	227	279	46	70

Meetings have been held during the year attended by General Practitioners, the Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Health Centre staff to deal with domestic problems connected with the day to day running of the Centre. A General Practitioner has been elected Chairman and the Centre Supervisor acts as Secretary. These meetings have proved of inestimable benefit, making for closer co-operation and ironing out many difficulties.

National Assistance Act 1948 (Section 47)

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

This Section deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. During the year no cases were removed under this Act.

Spastic Paralysis.

There are 68 Borough cases of spastic paralysis on the books at the Sunderland Orthopaedic and Accident Hospital. 28 of

these cases are below school leaving age. The liaison in the matter of treatment between the Sunderland County Borough and the local Orthopaedic Service is quite good. Facilities are available for special teaching both by Home Teaching and at Thornfield Open Air School for the cases which are suitable. In addition, cases are occasionally referred to the Percy Hedley School for Spastics in Newcastle.

3 children were in attendance at Thornfield special school for physically handicapped children.

2 children were in attendance at Residential Schools as weekly boarders.

6 Children attended Ford Hall special school for educationally sub-normal children.

Mental Health Service:

There are 14 males and 20 females who are on the Mental Defectives' register under statutory supervision, suffering from cerebral palsy.

Three of these cases are in attendance at Occupation Centres for Mental Defectives, and despite their limitations, respond well to occupational guidance. Those who are not suitable for occupation centre training remain in their own homes.

There are no mentally defective spastic sufferers from Sunderland detained in hospitals provided solely for the treatment and training of this type of patient.

Epileptics.

School Children:

There were mild cases of "Petit Mal" in attendance at Primary Schools.

5 children in Ford Hall Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children.

9 children were in Residential Schools.

1 child was in Thornfield Open-air Day School.

Welfare Department:

There were 45 cases on the register as follows:-

				Male	Female
16-20 years	..	..	..	5	2
21-30 years	..	..	..	6	2
31-40 years	..	..	..	3	8
41-50 years	..	..	..	5	7
51-60 years	..	..	..	4	3
				<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL ..					

No. of cases residing in premises managed by the Council:-

				Males	Females
Highfield..	..	..	..	3	6
Thorney Close	..	..	..	-	1
				<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL ..					

No. residing in accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by Voluntary Organisations:-

				Males	Females
Chalfont Epileptic Colony	..			1	-
David Lewis Epileptic Colony	..			-	1
Bartlett Home	..	..	..	1	-
				<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL ..					

Difficulty is still being experienced in placing such cases in suitable employment, but those remaining in their own homes are well cared for and there is no evidence of neglect.

There are no "mentally defective" sufferers from the Borough detained in Hospitals provided solely for the treatment and training of this type of patient.

Mental Welfare Department:

There are 22 males and 18 females on the Mental Deficiency Register suffering from epilepsy. Four of these cases are in attendance at the Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water. The source of supply remains unchanged and the quality and quantity satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewage. 7,147 lineal yards of new sewers were laid and 1,129 lineal yards sewers were disconnected by the Borough Surveyor during the year under review.

Rivers and Streams. No action has been taken for the prevention of pollution of the River Wear, which takes the effluent from 13 sewers.

Owing to the fact that the river Wear is a tidal river and taking sewage, little can be done to prevent or mitigate pollution.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 80 broken or otherwise defective watercloset basins were replaced by new wash-down pedestal basins.

Below will be found a table showing the conveniences in the Borough at the end of 1958:-

Houses, etc., with water-closets and moveable ashbins.. .. .	50,330
Houses, etc., with ashpits, privies and ashpits pan pivies etc.. .. .	18
No. of Chemical Closets	6
No. of Water Closets into Septic tanks or quarry	16

Public Cleansing. The amount of domestic refuse removed during 1958 was 53,159 tons; street refuse 4,971 tons, salvage (including kitchen waste) 3,380 tons. In addition 51,230 gullies were emptied, producing 2,136 tons of sludge.

The arrangements for removal of household refuse continue to be efficient, the whole of the removal being carried out by means of closed freighters.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. The number of visits made by the District Inspectors during the period under review (including inspections, advisory visits, etc.) was 6,834.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, VISITS AND NUISANCES

FOUND BY THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS

Houses and Premises Visits or Examinations on account of	Inspections and Visits
Infectious Disease Notifications.. ..	224
Complaints	1,805
Unfounded Complaints	38
House to House Work.	161
Occupants: T.B. Old Persons	57
Occupants: Overcrowding	69
Occupants: Dirty Tenants	26
Rodent Infested and Verminous Premises	1
Work in Progress	528
Drainage	1,110
Common Lodging Houses	58
Schools (Inspection of Conveniences)	-
Public Sanitary Conveniences	26
Licensed Houses, Theatres, etc.	4
Vans, Tents, etc.	1
Stables, etc.	-
Offensive Trades	10
Shops.	292
Revisits	2,343
Slum Clearance, Pets Act, Certs. Disrepair ..	76
Slaughterhouses	5
TOTAL	6,834

**NOTICES SERVED IN CONSEQUENCE OF NUISANCES, &c.
FOUND DURING INSPECTIONS AND VISITS**

	Verb- al	Own- er	Occu- pier	Total	No. of Nuisances Abated and Work Performed
To cleanse, repair or renew drains.. .. .	2	223	2	227	203
To renew defective watercloset basin	-	83	-	83	80
To cleanse dirty watercloset basin, floor, seat, etc. ..	-	13	-	13	3
To repair seat or roof or door of watercloset.	-	136	-	136	57
To renew or repair flushing apparatus	-	127	1	128	109
To provide additional watercloset	-	2	-	2	-
To provide water supply to watercloset	-	22	-	22	15
To repair or renew soil or vent pipe	1	18	-	19	11
To repair or renew bath, sink or lavatory waste pipe ..	1	15	-	16	9
To renew dustbins or provide additional dustbins	-	179	-	179	122
To repair, cleanse or renew urinal	-	1	-	1	1
To repair chimney stacks and flues	1	76	-	77	36
To cleanse dirty rooms, passages and bedding, etc.. ..	2	1	1	4	-
To repair windows, floors, ceilings, doors and wall plaster..	-	830	-	830	470
To remedy damp walls	-	552	-	552	271
To provide light and ventilation	-	12	-	12	3
To repair main and offshoot roofs	-	560	-	560	299
To repair or renew spouts	-	425	-	425	241
To repair or renew k. ranges, fireplaces, washhouse, boilers, etc... .. .	1	423	-	424	209
To provide domestic water supply	-	43	2	45	27
To provide or repair yard pavement	-	53	-	53	28
To remove offensive accumulations	8	14	1	23	13
To abate nuisance from the keeping of animals.	-	-	-	-	-
To abate other nuisances.	-	45	1	46	30
TOTALS	16	3,853	8	3,877	2,237

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Offence:

How Disposed of:

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Section 2:

2 cases - Sale of beef sausage containing excess of sulphur Dioxide	Fined £2. Fined £2. and £2.10. 0. costs.
1 case - sale of brown loaf affected by green mould	Dismissed.
1 case - sale of milk containing fragments of glass	2 Defendants Fines £5. each.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough

1. The Salvation Army Hostel accommodates 160 lodgers and is structurally sound, clean and in a good state of repair.

2. This hostel accommodates 43 lodgers, most of whom are above retirement age. The building is very old and it is only at high cost and with constant attention that the building is kept clean and in a fairly good state of repair. As there is no other facility for accommodating these men it is advisable to continue the licence for the time being.

Offensive Trades.

There are 12 offensive trades authorised in the Borough.

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 2 Tripe Dressers.
- 9 Rag and Bone Merchants (one only collects bones).

31 Visits were made during the year to these premises. Infringements included the white or colour washing of rag sorting premises, and 2 defective sanitary conveniences.

Plans.

The practice of all plans for new buildings being submitted to this office for examination in relation to sanitary work has been continued throughout the year. This is an important connection between the Building Surveyor and the Health Department. The total number of plans examined and commented upon was 1,207.

DRAINAGE WORK IN CONNECTION WITH NEW BUILDINGS

During the year the Inspection of Drainage Work on Council Estates was taken over by the Borough Engineer.

The following work has been carried out by the Inspector engaged for this particular branch of the Department.

DRAINAGE WORK in connection with New Buildings

Type of Tests	No. of Tests	Faults-% of Total		Re-Tests	Final tests of Completed Buildings	Certificates Issued	Inter-views and Advice	Inspection of work in Progress
Smoke	177	3	1.69	3				
Water	3495	115	3.29	133	449	449	556	1849
Totals	3672	118	3.21	136	449	449	2405	

ANALYSIS OF NEW DRAINAGE TESTED (in Feet)

Stoneware

Cast-Iron

	4"	6"	9"	12"	4"	6"	9"	Total Miles
Smoke	346	932	30	-	6,367	-	-	
Water	52,965	11,868	642	-	6,543	254	24	15 miles
Totals	53,311	12,800	672	-	12,910	254	24	257 yds

PLANS

Examined under Part IV of the Building Bye-Laws and other enactments 980

Approved	Disapproved	Subsequently Approved	Total
816	164	44	980

Rodent Control and Disinfestation.— Particulars of the work done by the Rodent/Disinfection Officer and three Rodent Operatives are given in the following table:

Complaints Received	752
Premises inspected on receipt of complaint and otherwise.. .. .	1,062
No. of Rats killed or poisoned	7,981
No. of baits laid	25,706
No. of traps set	189
Visits for purpose of observation, work in progress or work done	4,232

Amount and Type of Poison used on	Zinc Phosphide	Warfarin	No. of Premises
Local Authority's Premises	15 ozs	139 lbs	96
Business Premises ..	2 lbs 13 ozs	316 lbs 8 ozs	136
Private Dwellings ..	7 ozs	417 lbs 6 ozs	607

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are 13 registered premises and 3 premises licensed to store Rag Flock in the Borough. 18 Visits were made to these premises during 1958. 1 Person was cautioned for failing to maintain proper records of filling materials. All filling materials inspected were from approved sources and were warranted to conform to the requirements of the Act, No Rag Flock or other filling material is being manufactured in the Borough and no samples were taken.

Camping Sites.

There are no sites in the Borough licensed for this particular purpose.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

The results of the first twelve months of the measurement of air pollution by deposited matter indicates that some 220 tons of soluble and insoluble pollutants are falling on every square mile in the Borough. This is an indication that Sunderland must carry out a vigorous policy in promoting Smoke Control

Areas. The first area of 85 acres in the town centre will probably be confirmed by the Minister during 1959 and will become operative in May, 1960. A further three extensions to this area are proposed and these will cover another 135 acres, comprising 1,000 premises of which 738 are dwellings. It is also proposed to investigate the possibility of creating Smoke Control Areas on the perimeter of the town, as this area will include mainly post war houses which are all fitted with approved appliances. This first peripheral area is approximately 835 acres and in it are 5,000 dwellings.

Industry is also making its contribution to the reduction of air pollution by the introduction of efficient modern mechanical firing for coal burning plants or conversion to oil firing.

Public opinion on clean air is, I feel, most favourable, and opportunity was taken during survey of the area to try and estimate the possibility of objection to the making of Smoke Control Areas and any opposition is likely to be negligible.

16 Notifications of intention to install furnaces under the provisions of Section 3(3) Clean Air Act, 1956, were received and application for prior approval for 9 of these furnaces was also received. It was necessary to grant 7 temporary exemption certificates in respect of furnaces which are to be modernised in the near future.

186 Visits were made to industrial premises for the purposes of the Clean Air Act and 12 timed observations were made on chimneys. Where necessary, advice was given to reduce the emission of smoke.

**Average Monthly Deposit in tons per square mile and
Sulphur Dioxide for period 1st January, 1958 to
31st December, 1958**

	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Deposit	Solluble Deposit	Total Solids	SO3 mg (day) 100 cm2 of Batch A Lead Peroxide
		tons per sq. mile			
Sunderland Accident Hospital	2.176	8.479	8.584	17.063	2.065
Ald. J. Cohen Health Centre	2.348	11.466	8.826	20.242	
Athenaeum Buildings..	2.193	11.58	9.891	21.449	
Villette Road Dental Clinic	2.048	8.743	11.616	20.359	
12 months average ..	2.191	10.049	9.729	19.778	2.065

Water Supply.

44 Samples of water from the town mains supply were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.

21 visits were made to swimming baths in the Borough, and

12 samples of water were taken from the baths. These samples were satisfactory.

Factories, Workshops and Shops, etc.

The following tables give an indication of the work carried out under the Factories Act, 1937-1948 and the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1938.

Factories.

Premises	Number of Notices		Statutory	Complied with
	Verbal	Intimation		
Factories with Mechanical Power	111	14	-	107
Factories without Mechanical Power	16	3	-	19
Other premises (Building sites, etc.)	9	-	-	9
TOTALS.	136	17	-	135

610 inspections of these premises were made during the year. Infringements included unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation, ventilation, heating, cleanliness, overcrowding and floor drainage.

64 complaints were received during the year including 21 from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

4 Outworkers were notified to the Local Authority under the Act.

There are now no underground bakehouses in the Borough.

**FACTORY ACTS, 1937-1948 AND THE SANITARY
ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS 1938 - INSPECTIONS**

Premises Inspected	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	216	115	3
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	759	444	14
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (this includes building sites, etc.)	42	51	-
TOTALS	1,017	610	17

DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary)insufficient	6	5	-	4	-
Conveniences)unsuitable or defective. (S.7))not separate for sexes	126	126	-	21	-
Other Offences: (Not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2	-	4	-
TOTALS	136	135	4	31	-

Shops:

THE SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Sections 37, 38)

Subsection	Notices		Complied with
	Written	Verbal	
Section 37-			
To provide and maintain suitable ventilation	-	31	29
To provide and maintain reasonable temperature	3	21	23
To provide suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation	14	71	83
To provide suitable and sufficient lighting	-	-	-
To provide proper and sufficient washing facilities ..	-	-	-
To provide and maintain facilities for the taking of meals	-	-	-
Section 38-			
Provisions of seats for female staff.. .. .	-	9	9
TOTALS ..	17	132	144

During the year 182 visits were made in respect of the above section of the Shops Act, 1950.

Many shop visits are included under the heading "Food and Drugs Act" and are not duplicated under this heading.

Repairs to shops and other business premises, including Spouts, roofs, floors, etc., are included under the heading "Public Health Act".

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Part II Poisons, Health Provisions.

84 Licences were taken out by shop-keepers during the year. 147 visits were made during the period respecting bottling, labelling and storage. Particular attention is paid to the storage of these poisons and the keeping of retailers Registers of Poisons, particularly where these poisons are ordered by phone and

delivered to farmers, etc.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

876 Inspections were made during the year.

362 Infringements were noted and remedied. Many minor infringements, e.g., bin lids not in position, towels not readily available, windows not opened when necessary, were remedied at the time of the visit. Infringements included defective sanitary accommodation, lack of cleanliness, too infrequent white or colour washing, insufficient ventilation and lighting, also in respect of the supply of "hot and cold" or hot water to sinks and wash basins, the provision of First Aid Boxes and signs "No Smoking" "Now Wash Your Hands" etc., as per the new regulations.

Inspections under this Section are being carried out as quickly as possible. Due to staff shortage the question of food hygiene does not receive the attention that such an important matter deserves.

Talks to traders, organisations, etc., continue to be given and many problems came to light in this way.

The Food Traders Voluntary Guild of Hygiene, a very active body in Sunderland continues to play its part. The Guild appoints its own officers from the many traders and functions under the auspices of the Health Committee and Public Health Inspectors.

Restaurant Kitchens (including Snack Bars and Workmen's Canteens, etc.)

26 visits were made to these premises. 41 infringements were noted and remedied. Many kitchens have been modernised, and the owners of other premises, having regard to the new legislation are making the necessary alterations and improvements.

Public Health Act, 1936.

112 visits were made under this heading, including visits to offices and business premises generally. 22 nuisances included defective sanitary accommodation, spouts, roofs and other defects.

Complaints of bad odours, due to defective electrical equipment continue to reach this office. The odour is due to certain plastics used in the electrical industry, which when heated give off a foul, fishy smell. This is most objectionable in office or shop.

Food Poisoning.

22 cases of food poisoning were verified by the Bacteriologist. 81 inspections were made during the year.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING 1958

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to the Registrar General:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
8	4	6	4	22

(b) Cases otherwise ascertained:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	-	-

(c) Fatal cases - Nil:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	-	-

Particulars of outbreaks - Nil.

Single Cases:

	No. of cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agents identified	15	-	15
Agents not identified	7	-	7

(a) Chemical poisons Nil

(b) Salmonella 14

(c) Staphylococci (including toxin) 1

(d) Cl. botulinum -

(e) Cl. welchii -

(f) Other bacteria -

Salmonella Infections, not food-borne 14.

Salmonella (Type)	Outbreaks		No. of Cases (out- breaks)	Single Cases	Total No. of cases (outbreaks & single cases)
	Family	Other			
Typhi-Murium (Copenhagen)	-	-	-	2	2
Typhi-Murium	-	-	-	3	3
"Thompson"	-	-	-	4	4
Heidelberg	-	-	-	1	1
St. Paul	-	-	-	2	2
Salmonella Group	-	-	-	2	2

HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

Number of new houses erected during the year 1,006

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,694

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 4,001

(2)(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 -

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose -

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 147

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1,209

Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers.. .. . 498

Action under statutory Powers during the year:-

A.- Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 10

B.- Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1,060

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners	71
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

C.— Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	31
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition was deferred	50

D.— Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	18
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	N11

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS BY HOUSING INSPECTORS

Housing Act, 1957.

Houses inspected for the purposes of Section 9 notices.. .. .	4
Other visits under Section 9	46
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 17 notices (Closing)	48
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 17 notices (Demolition)	25
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 18 notices (Part closing).	21
Houses inspected under Section 10 (Work in Default)	10
Other visits under Section 10, 11, 12 and 13 ..	600
Inspections of properties in Slum Clearance Areas	1,164
Special inspections.. .. .	46
Inspections on complaints	6
Inspections of work in progress	3
Visits in respect of ownerships, land charges, etc.	13
Appointments and interviews.	65
Surveys of Clearance Areas.. .. .	36

Rent Act, 1957.

Number of houses inspected	..	..	..	280
Other visits under above Act	..	..	..	337
			Total ..	2,704

SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year 1958 steady progress has been maintained in the clearance of slum areas as will be seen from the attached table:

SLUM CLEARANCE TABLE

YEAR	TITLE OF AREA	No. OF AREAS	TYPE OF ORDERS		No. of Dwelling Houses and Buildings included in orders	No. of Dwelling Houses Occupied	No. of Families	No. of Persons	ACREAGE OF ORDERS and No. of Houses Included				TOTAL ACREAGE OF ORDERS	DATE OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION	DATE OF PUBLIC ENQUIRY	DATE OF CONFIRMATION OF ORDERS	Total Families and Persons Re-Housed During Year	
			C.P.O.	Clearance Orders					C.P.O.	CLEARANCE ORDERS		Families					Persons	
										Acres	Houses							Acres	Houses
1954	Lawrence Street	1	1	-	240	210	534	1596	13.5	213	-	-	13.5	8-8-54	14-12-54	3-3-55	-	-
1955	Moorgate Street } Johnson Street Infirmary Row	15	2	-	212	190	349	996	6.69	137	-	-	10.68	7-12-55	17-4-56	10-7-56	101	410
									3.99	57	-	-	7-12-55		27-7-56			
1956	Howick Place	1	1	-	248	227	413	1165	12.1	237	-	-		13-6-56	27-11-56	16-4-57	389	1202
	Central	4	1	-	186	163	317	809	8.78	164	-	-	13-6-56	20.5.58	5-1-59			
	Woodbine Street	2	1	-	126	119	258	871	7.52	120	-	-	8-2-56	5-2-57	14-5-57			
	Trimdon St. West	1	1	-	26	24	47	129	1.69	24	-	-	14-3-56	10-7-56	24-9-56			
	Dunning Street	1	1	-	13	5	21	47	.76	7	-	-	14-3-56	20-9-56	Not Confirmed			
1957	Stoney Lane	2	1	-	35	33	64	164	1.5	35	-	-		9-1-57	7-5-57	11-9-57	575	1807
	Railway Street	3	2	-	212	202	302	896	9.11	204	-	-	13.95	10-7-57	28-1-58	21.5.58		
	East Cross St.	5	1	-	72	57	109	322	3.54	59				12-6-57	11-12-57	11-3-58		
1958	Coronation St.	4	1	-	48	37	57	194	2.59	41	-	-	3.99	9-7-58	15-10-58	9-12-58	418	1496
	Glebe St.	2	1	-	16	16	30	72	0.5	16	-	-		12-3-58	8-7-58			

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. The supervision of all premises where milk is pasteurised, sterilised, stored or sold was carried out and the cleanliness of these premises was maintained. Samples were taken of all types of milk consumed within the Borough, including milk supplied to schools and submitted for Chemical Analysis, Bacteriological and Biological examination. A total of 697 samples of milk were taken.

A complaint concerning the presence of glass splinters in a bottle of farm bottled Tuberculin Tested milk was investigated and legal proceedings instituted against the producer, who was fined £10. 0. 0d. and costs.

Dairies and Milkshops.—The following table shows the number of registered Dairies and Milkshops in the Borough:—

Number of Dairies and Milkshops in the Borough
on the register on 31st December, 1957:—

Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sterilised milk only	..	..	..	..	..	593
Dairies..	..	..	..	..	..	47

Number added to the Register during 1958:—

Sterilised milk only	..	..	..	..	..	-
Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	-
Dairies..	..	..	..	..	..	-

Number removed from Register during 1958:—

Sterilised milk only	..	..	..	..	..	11
Dairies..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Number on Register on 31st December, 1958:—

Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sterilised milk only	..	..	..	..	..	582
Dairies..	..	..	..	..	..	46

The following visits were paid during the year by the Milk and Dairies Inspector in connection with the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) 1949:—

To Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	1,031
To Railway Stations	..	..	..	-

**NUMBER OF MILK SAMPLES SUBJECTED TO
ANALYTICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ESTIMATE
OF MILKFAT, NON-FATTY SOLIDS OR ADDED
WATER, METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION,
PHOSPHATASE TURBIDITY AND
BIOLOGICAL TESTS DURING 1958**

Chemical Analysis-

Milk 244

Methylene Blue Reduction Test-

Tuberculin Tested Milk 51

Biological Examination-

Non-Designated Milk -
Designated Milk 51

Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Test-

Pasteurised Milk.. 157
T.T. Pasteurised Milk 156

Turbidity Test-

Sterilised Milk 38

**MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXAMINATION. SOURCE OF SUPPLY.**

Local Farmers	Local Dairymen per		Durham	Other Sources	Total	No. Positive T.B.	No. Positive Brucella Abortis
	Rail	Farmers					
3	-	58	58	-	61	-	1

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) RAW MILK
REGULATIONS, 1949-1956**

**MILK, (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK REGULATIONS, 1949-1956**

Samples of designated milk were taken from 1 local pasteurising and sterilising establishment, and from 4 pasteurising and sterilising depots outside the Borough which are supplying local dairymen or schools.

The total number of samples taken was 402 and these are classified below:-

	Tubercu- lin Tested	Pasteur- ised	T.T. Pasteur- ised	Steril- ised	Total
Satisfactory	42	151	146	38	377
Unsatisfactory	9	2	2	-	13
Invalid Temp. exceeding 65°F.	-	4	8	-	12
TOTALS	51	157	156	38	402

Of the 402 samples submitted 9 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were unsatisfactory, and the producers concerned were notified. 4 samples of Pasteurised or Sterilised milk failed to satisfy the statutory test. 12 samples of Pasteurised milk failed the Methylene Blue Reduction Test but this test was invalidated as at the time the samples were taken the temperature exceeded 65°F.

When samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were unsatisfactory the County Milk Production Officer was informed. Where a sample of Pasteurised milk from a source of supply outside the Borough was unsatisfactory, the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the milk was processed was notified.

DESIGNATED MILKS AND ISSUE OF LICENCES

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations), Raw Milk Regulations, 1949, and Milk Special Designations (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 and 1956:-

Dealers (Pasteurisers) licences..	..	..	..	1
" (Sterilisers)	" ..	..	..	1
" (Pasteurised)	" ..	..	..	57
" (Sterilised)	" ..	..	..	584
" (Tuberculin Tested) licences	..	..	..	58
Supplementary Dealers (Pasteurised) licences	..	..	..	13
" (Sterilised)	" ..	..	..	13
" (Tuberculin Tested) licences	..	..	..	13

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

Ice-Cream Factories, Merchants and Dealers. A high standard of cleanliness has been maintained in all premises where ice-cream is being manufactured, stored and sold. Frequent inspections are made at local factories during the manufacture of ice cream, particular attention being paid to the subsequent cleansing and sterilising of equipment after use. There were 135 samples, submitted for bacteriological examination and 84.4% were satisfactory compared with 86.9% in 1957.

The average fat content of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis was 7.5% compared with the figure for 1957 which was 9.07%.

**RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF ICE-CREAM
SUBMITTED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS**

Below 5% fat	5%-7.5% fat	7.5%-10% fat	10% fat (and over)
-	3	3	-

**RESULTS OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST**

Grade 1	..	..	91	Satisfactory	..	114
Grade 2	..	..	23			
Grade 3	..	..	16	Unsatisfactory	..	21
Grade 4	..	..	5			

135

The number of manufacturers in the town on the 31st December, 1958, was 16 and the number of factories 13. The number of retail shops selling wrapped ice cream only was 482.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**ADULTERATION, &c.**

The number of samples analysed under the above Act during the year was 384 and these are classified as follows:-

	Number	Percentage of Total Samples
Milk	244	61.0%
Butter and Margarine	10	2.5%
Compound Articles	23	5.75%
Miscellaneous	117	29.25%
Drugs	6	15%

Of the 400 samples taken and submitted for analysis 14 (3.5%) were non-genuine while in 1957 of 384 samples submitted 11 (2.86%) were non-genuine.

The fourteen non-genuine samples were dealt with as follows:

4 - no further action.

A sample of Jersey milk which was deficient in milk fat was followed up and "appeal to cow" samples were taken at the farm - these were all genuine. After investigations at the farm a warning letter was sent to the producer concerned.

A sample of T.T. milk was stated to be deficient in milk fat and "appeal to cow" samples taken. 2 of these were also below the minimal standard and no further action was taken.

One sample of beef sausage was declared to be non-genuine, being 8% deficient in meat content. As there is no legal standard for meat content in sausage, a verbal caution was given to the manufacturer.

Two informal samples of sausage were stated to contain excess preservatives. Formal samples were taken and 1 was satisfactory, and 1 unsatisfactory. Legal proceedings as a result of this sample were successful.

One informal sample of "Rum Bars" was stated to contain no alcoholic content. A follow up sample was similar, and after due consideration it was decided to warn the manufacturers concerning the labelling of this food.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

16 visits were made to premises in connection with the above Act, 7 samples of Fertilisers and 8 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken. 2 samples of fertiliser contained a slight excess of Phosphoric Acid which was not to the prejudice of the Purchaser. No further action was taken in respect of these samples.

REPORT OF MILK AND DAIRIES INSPECTOR

Visits	No. of Inspect- ions	De- faults found	Com- munica- tions
MILK:			
To inspect dairy premises.. ..	402	11	4
To inspect retail shops	64	2	-
To examine milk churns	394	9	-
To examine milk vehicles	112	11	4
ICE-CREAM:			
To inspect vehicles and utensils..	121	6	4
To inspect manufacturers premises.	283	19	6
To inspect merchants premises ..	8	-	-
To inspect vendors premises ..	266	20	12
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:			
To obtain milk samples	244	7	7
To obtain other samples	156	5	5
BACTERIOLOGY:			
To obtain milk samples	453	8	8
To obtain water samples	44	-	-
To obtain water samples (Swimming Baths)	12	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS:			
To Premises under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.. ..	16	2	2
Other visits of inspection. ..	193	-	-
Clean Air Act, 1956.	186	-	-
Proposed Smoke Control Area ..	545	-	-
Smoke observations.. ..	12	7	7
Rag Flock and Other Filling Mater- ials Act, 1951	18	1	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered and the number of carcasses condemned as well as the parts and organs condemned.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number slaughtered and inspected.. .. .	5,170	2,433	645	24,087	16,722
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	1	6	12	25
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	773	92	2	722	887
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	15.01	3.82	1.24	3.05	5.46
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	11	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	293	307	-	-	106
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	5.75	13.7	-	-	0.65
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	12	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment for refig- eration.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERING TOTALS FOR 1957

Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
4,171	2,286	731	27,329	14,250

In addition to home killed lamb, mutton and pork carcasses, approximately 4,000 carcasses of beef from animals slaughtered outside the Borough were sold in the wholesale meat shops. 20 slaughterhouses are licensed and 6 of these premises are used for the wholesale trade.

Killing at weekends and at night is the rule in many of the slaughterhouses. Insufficient space and inadequate facilities make it difficult to maintain a good standard of hygiene in most of these premises. Condemned meat and offal is collected by a firm outside the Borough and processed into fertilizer. All other food is either burnt in the incinerator or disposed of by controlled tipping by the Cleansing Department.

DETAILS OF DISEASED CARCASSES CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
Tuberculosis	4	11	-	-	2	17
Fever, Acute	-	-	-	-	12	12
Decomposition-Found dead	-	-	3	5	9	17
Septicaemia	3	-	-	-	1	4
Emaciation and Oedema ..	-	1	2	6	1	10
Pyæmia	-	-	1	1	1	3
Swine Erysipelas. ..	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	7	12	6	12	27	64

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	lbs		lbs
Beef	9,306	Pork	3,731
Veal	417	Offal	38,710
Mutton	492	Imported Beef ..	496
Imported Mutton ..	148		

Total Amount: 23 tons 15 cwts 3 qrs 7 lbs

The meat and part of the offal is salvaged, small amounts of the offal being burnt in the incinerator.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND COLLECTED
FOR POSSIBLE SALVAGE BY CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

	lbs		lbs
Tinned meats.. ..	12,960	Confectionery	138
Tinned vegetables ..	3,876	Dried Fruit	756
Tinned milk	336	Frozen Eggs	56
Tinned fish	97	Poultry	253
Tinned fruit.. ..	3,190	Sausage	39
Provisions	330	Wet fish.. ..	273
Bacon.. ..	631	Rabbits... ..	44
Potatoes	10,808	Fish cakes	45

Total amount: 15 tons 2 cwts 8 lbs

INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS

NUMBER OF VISITS TO PREMISES

Slaughterhouses ..	3,758	Fish shops	96
Wholesale meat depots	958	Markets	303
Butchers shops ..	343	Railway premises..	8
Meat carrying vehicles	486	Canteens, Hotels &	
Tripe preparers ..	12	School Kitchens..	21
Wholesale Provisions..	186	Hospitals.	20
Retail Provisions ..	351	Horse Meat shops..	9
Wholesale Fruiterers..	25	Private houses ..	25
Retail Fruiterers ..	15	Bakeries.. ..	16
		Confectioners ...	5

A number of cases relating to extraneous matter in food-stuffs were investigated. Two warning letters were sent - in all other instances which have been brought to the notice of the Department suitable action has been taken.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1958

	At all ages	Under 1 yr	1 and under 3 yrs	3 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 10 yrs	10 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 years and over
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	93	-	15	30	41	5	1	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Para and Non-Para ..	5	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (All forms)..	215	21	20	17	18	6	9	27	52	45
Erysipelas ..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Measles..	52	9	13	14	12	3	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough..	383	52	99	92	138	2	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	138	-	-	-	-	-	58	80	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	72	8	5	9	15	2	1	16	6	10
Enteric Fever ..	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Paratyphoid Fever ..	5	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Food Poisoning..	22	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	7	1
Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious)..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary ..	188	7	9	2	10	6	40	59	39	16
Meninges & C.N.S.	6	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-
Other ..	14	-	2	-	4	1	2	4	1	-
TOTALS ..	1,206	102	170	169	243	28	117	192	108	77

DISINFECTION

Disinfection was carried out after occurrence of:

Bedding disinfected

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	197
Scarlet Fever	14
Meningitis	10
Poliomyelitis	6
Carcinoma	1
Para-typhoid	2
Erysipelas	1
Diphtheria	1

Childrens Hospital	84
Orthopaedic & Accident Hospital	12
Eye Infirmary	1
Royal Infirmary	1
General Hospital	2
Rooms disinfected	291
Calls & Enquiries	308

SCABIES

The rooms and bedding in respect of all discharged cases of scabies were disinfested, a total of 787 verminous rooms being disinfested by the Officer during the year as well as the cleansing of 37 persons, infested with vermin.

VENEREAL DISEASES

For the report on Venereal Diseases, I am indebted to Dr. Kirkhouse, Consultant Venereologist; and I have extracted the relevant facts and figures from his report on the Special Treatment Department of the Sunderland Royal Infirmary.

ATTENDANCE OF SUNDERLAND PATIENTS, 1958

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
M. ..	241	209	214	227	252	246	217	223	256	237	220	235	2,777
F. ..	245	311	183	214	150	211	174	151	198	172	212	127	2,348

NEW REGISTRATIONS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
M. ..	21	19	24	19	31	16	16	21	22	23	29	22	263
F. ..	7	2	4	7	7	2	5	3	6	4	3	2	52

Syphilis:

Only one case of Primary Syphilis was seen during the year, this being a Merchant Seaman who had been infected in Argentina and developed a sore a few days after landing in England.

The total number of new cases of Syphilis of all stages registered, again shows a decrease.

Treatment:

The same course of treatment has been used:- Penicillin and Bismuth and in some cases Arsenical injections have been given in addition.

Several cases of sensitivity to Penicillin have occurred, but in no case was this serious, and with the use of anti-histamines treatment was continued.

Gonorrhoea:

Again there have been fewer cases of acute Gonorrhoea registered, this is rather remarkable as returns from other areas of the Country are showing a marked increase, this may be due to the lack of immigrant labour coming to the district.

Treatment has been carried out as in previous years, with Penicillin, and has proved satisfactory.

Urethritis:

Cases of Non-Gonococcal Urethritis show a small increase and this has occurred in the Sunderland Area.

Treatment has again been carried out in accordance with the microscopic and cultural findings.

N. V. Cases:

Nothing of note has been seen during the year.

Chancroid:

1 case in Sunderland during the year.

Visits. During the year, the Health Visitor (seconded for this purpose) made 226 personal visits, of this number 210 persons were contacted and 38 visits proved ineffectual. As a result of these visits 166 persons reported to the clinic.

Ante-natal Cases. Seven Sunderland pregnant women patients were carried over from 1957 for delivery in 1958. All were normal deliveries, and all babies were tested and diagnosed Non V.D.

The total number of ante-natal mothers for the Borough for 1958 was 12.

These pregnancies resulted in:-

4 normal deliveries (all babies N.V.D.).

2 discharged before delivery.

6 carried forward for delivery in 1959.

The mothers were diagnosed as:-

4 Latent Syphilis.

2 Congenital Syphilis.

1 Gonorrhoea.

5 Non V.D.

**Cases Treated at the Special Treatment Department
Royal Infirmary, during 1958**

	M.	F.	Total
No. of patients under treatment at the beginning of the year	185	224	409
No. of patients (removed from the Register) who returned for treatment	5	10	15

M. F. Total

Patients dealt with for the first time:-

	M.	F.	Total			
Syphilis	11	7	18			
Gonorrhoea.. .. .	45	12	57			
Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only)	72	-	72			
Any other conditions requiring treatment ..	64	11	75			
Conditions not requiring treatment	158	41	199	350	71	421
No. of patients dealt with for first time who had been transferred from other Centres .. .. .	..	..	..	19	2	21
			Totals ..	559	307	866

					M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases discharged	..	..	..	..	277	103	380
No. of patients not completing treatment and/or observation	..	..	..	..	19	16	35
Transferred to other Centres		..	..	..	93	1	94
Under Treatment 31.12.58	..	..	..	..	170	187	357
				Totals	..	559	307	866

121 Merchant Seamen reported during the year, of whom 26 were foreigners.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 37 more cases of Tuberculosis notified than in the previous year, and 2 more deaths.

During the year 188 cases of pulmonary and 20 non-pulmonary were notified, making a total of 208 cases.

Of these 117 were males and 91 females.

Cases of Tuberculosis notified and deaths from the disease during 1958:-

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	8	8	3	4	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	12	28	3	2	-	1	-	-
25 - 45	37	22	1	3	3	2	3	-
45 - 65	28	11	2	-	5	-	1	-
65 - 75	8	4	-	-	3	2	-	-
75 upwards	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	106	82	11	9	12	5	4	-

There are four whole-time Tuberculosis Visitors concerned with the preventive care and after-care of tuberculosis. They work entirely from the Chest Clinic, where they have every facility for close co-operation with the Chest Physicians and other clinic staff and also the necessary facilities for radiological and immunisation work.

Incidence and Death Rate.

Although the incidence, as revealed by notifications, shows a rise, the general trend is downwards. The real incidence is undoubtedly falling and the pick-up rate from Mass Radiography examinations is dropping, in spite of every effort made to utilise the Unit among sections of the population in which a high incidence is to be expected; the number of cases of active tuberculosis found from 1,000 persons x-rayed being 1951 - 9.5; 1952 - 7.4; 1953 - 7.5; 1954 - 4.2; 1955 - 4.0; 1956 - 3.0; 1957 - 2.9; and 1958 - 2.9.

	Deaths		Notifications	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1949	123	18	279	49
1950	90	12	211	45
1951	84	12	278	52
1952	61	6	267	34
1953	48	2	228	24
1954	46	4	217	29
1955	30	3	214	24
1956	26	2	234	28
1957	15	4	149	22
1958	17	4	188	20

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register is increasing and now stands at 1,999. This is partly due to cases which would have died before the advent of modern chemotherapy and are now living and remaining on the Register, and partly to the reluctance among Chest Physicians to take cases off the Register as recovered. The number of cases on the Register is no longer of any value in assessing the trend of tuberculosis.

The data supplied by the School Medical Service in connection with the tuberculin testing of school leavers under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme shows that the incidence of tuberculin positive children continues to fall; being 1956 - 25½%, 1957 - 21½%, 1958 - 18.87%. This provides valuable confirmatory evidence that the incidence of the disease is falling.

Contact Examination.

From the 208 new cases of tuberculosis, 952 household contacts were examined. 29 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered. 326 of the contacts were tuberculin negative and were offered B.C.G. immunisation. 311 accepted and were given B.C.G., and in 39 cases the parents refused vaccination.

Year	Total Notifications	Contacts Examined	Contacts given B.C.G.	Active Pul. Tub. Cases discovered
1951	330	975	141	26
1952	301	1,317	343	36
1953	252	917	252	24
1954	246	984	319	31
1955	238	990	292	32
1956	262	1,214	316	37
1957	171	895	313	18
1958	208	952	311	29

The Mass X-ray Unit is being increasingly used to x-ray industrial contacts, but no special figures are being maintained for this.

Rehabilitation Clinic.

The Rehabilitation Clinic has been continued and has again proved of the greatest value. I am very grateful for the helpful co-operation of the Disablement Resettlement Officers at the local offices and, also, at the Felling Rehabilitation Unit.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of cases interviewed	91	69	63	78	75	57	46
Placed in employment or found work following interview, training or rehabilitation	39	26	23	44	31	27	17

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Accepted for training	..	8	10	4	9	10	3	4
Accepted for rehabilitation.		8	9	9	13	14	7	3
Ceased to contact D.R.O.	..	7	3	7	15	10	12	4
Unemployed or sick at date of review	.. ..	14	17	20	18	24	14	18

Modern drug treatment of tuberculosis is enabling more and more cases to return in safety to their old employment and fewer cases require the help of the rehabilitation clinic. Those cases, however, that do require help present many difficulties both to the medical staff and the Disablement Resettlement Officers.

Waiting List.

There was no waiting list for pulmonary tuberculosis beds either at hospital or sanatorium, and no waiting list for the Thoracic Surgical Unit at Seaham.

The foregoing report on the work of the Chest Clinic has been supplied by the Senior Consultant Chest Physician, to whom I would like to express my sincere thanks.

SUNDERLAND BOROUGH SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1958

	3rd Feb. to 8th Mar.		31st Mar. to 11th Apr.		2nd May		5th to 16th Apr.		11th to 22nd Aug.		29th Sept to 3rd Oct.		24th Nov. to 5th Dec.		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. X-rayed:-															
(a) Miniature films.. ..	1002	1500	847	407	110	183	1307	1350	421	1170	713	654	818	2089	12,580
(b) Large Films (no miniature)	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	5	110
No. recalled for Large Films ..	42	45	22	17	1	18	39	36	37	34	18	15	34	77	435
No. referred to Chest Clinic ..	17	21	14	5	1	1	13	8	12	5	9	3	16	19	144
ABNORMALITIES REVEALED															
0. Tub: close supervision or treatment															
(a) Cases notified.. ..	2	2	3	-	1	-	3	4	2	1	-	-	2	7	27
(b) Not notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1. Tub: occasional supervision	3	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	2	3	5	25
2. Malignant neoplasm.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	7
3. Non-malignant neoplasm ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4. Lymphadenopathies.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Sarcoids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Congenital cardiac.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7. Acquired cardiac	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	2	18
8. Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	7
9. Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
10. Other conditions	6	7	9	-	-	2	11	7	6	3	4	1	8	4	68
Failed to attend for large film	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Failed to attend for clinical exam...	6	6	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	20

Extract from the Report of the Tuberculosis Care Committee:

261 cases were dealt with during the year, a great majority of which were requests for help with clothing and footwear. Without the help, advice and kind co-operation of the Chest Physicians, Health Visitors and Local Authorities, the work of the Care Committee could not be carried out so successfully, and to all who help we are grateful.

Summary of assistance given during the year:

- 51 persons granted clothing.
- 37 persons granted footwear.
- 25 families granted beds and bedding.
- 75 patients received nourishment.
- 54 grants made from Voluntary Funds.
- 21 grants disbursed through Save the Children Fund.
- 7 cases assisted through Benevolent Funds.
- 1 case assisted through Special B.B.C. Fund.
- 1 case assisted through Priestman Fund.
- 106 families received coal at Christmas.
- 91 children received toys from Staff and Patrons of Ritz Cinema.

Help given to Hospitals:

- 129 patients received cash gifts at Christmas.
- 2 electric razors supplied to Male Wards, Havelock Hospital.
- 2 hall tables provided for Ward 10.

Occupational Therapy.

44 Patients were catered for under the Non-ambulant Occupational Therapy Scheme, who would otherwise have spent many weary hours unoccupied. Their work is of a high standard and among the Crafts taught are, rug making, knitting, embroidery, jewellery making, dress making and the assembling of small furniture kits. One patient has proved himself extremely apt in making natural looking flowers from old nylon stockings. A great deal of latent talent has been revealed in the least likely persons and the scheme continues to fill a well felt need.

The Therapist has attended a 'Handicrafts Exhibition' and seen a great deal of interesting and attractive work, but nothing new that had not already been tried with our local patients.

Extract from Report of the Care in Illness Committee.

The Care in Illness Committee has proved of great benefit to people in need through sickness, for during the year 421 cases have been dealt with, many requiring the loan of special equipment to ease the burden of home nursing. Diet also plays an

important part in the care of the sick and extra nourishment (such as milk and special foods) was supplied to 48 cases during the year. Full liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board and in many instances, allowances have been increased to help with the cost of nourishment, coal etc.

The demand for home nursing equipment has greatly increased and new stocks have had to be purchased. In spite of the poor summer there was a large demand for invalid chairs and they were lent out for a month at a time to allow as many patients as possible to benefit. During the year a number of these chairs have been overhauled and repaired. Many more patients needed to borrow commodes than stocks would allow and a waiting list had to be resorted to. Gifts of commodes would be especially welcomed.

The Forces' Benevolent Societies have continued to be very generous to cases where incomes have become depleted because of prolonged illness. During the year £95. 2. 0d. was received on behalf of 11 cases from these sources.

The Committee has been able to help many patients suffering from cancer by applying to the National Society for Cancer Relief. This Society is most generous and no case recommended by the Committee has ever been refused help. Weekly grants for nourishment are allowed for each invalid and where necessary special grants for bedding, clothing etc., are made. 30 cases have been helped in this way during the year. It is reported with regret that there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of cancer of the lung referred to us.

The following appliances were lent during the year:-

Invalid Chairs ..	74	Bed Pans ..	..	105
Rubber Sheets ..	62	Urine Bottles ..	..	50
Air Rings. ..	54	Crutches ..	..	4 pairs
Walking Sticks ..	21	Bed Cages..	..	12
Commodes..	..	Back Rests.	..	46
Air Beds..	..	Rubber Bed Pans ..	..	7
Feeding Cups ..	4			

SUNDERLAND SOCIAL SERVICE WELFARE COMMITTEE

Extract of Annual Report 1958

Work done:-

Callers	1,062
Visits	613
Shelter arranged. .. .	44
Maternity Home arranged. .. .	35
Babies placed for adoption .. .	41
Adoptions legalised .. .	32
Affiliation orders gained in Court ...	7

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. ADMINISTRATION:

(a) The Mental Health Committee have continued to meet at monthly intervals during the year to consider matters concerning the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or mental deficiency.

STAFF

(b) Changes of staff have taken place during the year due to the deaths of one of the Duly Authorised Officers and of the Male Instructor, and I wish to place on record my appreciation of the valuable service they rendered to this Authority. The male social worker left during the year. All three posts were filled by persons possessing suitable qualifications and experience in mental nursing.

(c) Co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board personnel and Hospital Management Committee continues to be satisfactory.

(d) The voluntary organisations have given us much assistance and provided sympathy and valuable help to all those who have been recommended to them for this purpose. For this service I would like to thank the Women's Voluntary Service, Guild of Help and officials of the National Assistance Board.

(e) One member of the Occupation Centre staff is a student of the "In-Service" Diploma Training Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

Another member of the staff is also attending the refresher course for Mental Health Workers held at Leeds University, organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

II (i) (a) Prevention of Mental Illness, Care and After-Care of the Mentally Ill and Defective.

Much good work continues to be carried out in connection with the care and after-care of the mentally ill and defective. More referrals could, however, be made to the Medical Officer for Mental Health of persons suffering from mental illness who have not been hospital patients but who require to consult a psychiatrist either immediately or at short notice. As the services of the Psychiatric Consultants at the Royal Infirmary Clinic are in great demand throughout the area of the Hospital Management Committee, a waiting period for consultation is sometimes necessary. Consultations can also be obtained at the Local Health Authority's clinic at Murton Street on Tuesday afternoons from 4.15 p.m.

(b) Under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Community care and employment of the mental defectives are essential parts of their treatment, and as it is increasingly more difficult to find remunerative employment for them in the town, there will be greater need for more occupational or training centres. The majority of mental defectives are socially inadequate and lack of employment or useful occupation could cause an increase in the number of this type of person appearing in our courts. Also many who marry are not able to cope with their responsibilities and continue to require the assistance of the mental health workers. Many female defectives would benefit by the provision of centres for training in housecraft.

Contact with former hospital patients during the year has indicated the need for residential hostel accommodation for those who have no parents or relatives willing or able to give them a permanent home and who are unable to obtain employment to earn sufficient money to pay for lodgings. Hostel accommodation would also provide better supervision and guidance.

It is difficult to obtain hospital accommodation for mental defectives as there are still long waiting lists.

(ii) Guardianship

Four patients were under satisfactory guardianship on the 31st December 1958.

(iii) Occupation Centres:

The Occupation Centres have continued their good work throughout the year. Special transport was provided for the Children's Centre by sharing bus services with children attending Thornfield and Barbara Priestman Schools.

Eight children were admitted to the Centre during 1958, two of whom were considered unsuitable for training in the present Centre.

The adult classes continue to be very popular, the trainees being kept usefully occupied and happy with their handwork. Work at the allotments also keeps the boys happy and gives them opportunity for outdoor activity not available at the Centre.

During the year the Male Adult Class was transferred to temporary premises at the East Community Centre and will remain there until the new buildings are erected.

I would like to draw the attention once again of other Corporation Departments to the work done by these adult classes, as various items of equipment and goods are made or repaired by trainees.

The annual medical inspection by the School Medical Department was carried out at Murton Street and the adult trainees and staff were examined at the Mass Radiography Unit. Arrangements were also made for dental treatment of the adult trainees.

Our recreational activities this year included attendance by the Centre trainees at the Christmas Party given by the Sunderland Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, an outing to South Shields with tea provided at the Seaburn Hall for the Children's Class, a visit to Leamington Hall, Alnwick, by the Adult Classes, and the Christmas Parties, where entertainment was provided by a local ventriloquist and conjuror.

Abstract from Ministry of Health Annual Report

Particulars of Cases reported during 1958.

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and Over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with"				
Number in which action taken on reports by the Local Education Authority and Other Sources	5	7	3	3
Cases reported who were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with".. ..	2	1	1	-
Not regarded as defective	-	-	3	1
In which action was incomplete on 31.12.1958	1	-	3	-
	8	8	10	4

Disposal of Cases reported during 1958.

Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	5	7	3	2
Placed under Guardianship	-	-	-	-
Admitted to Hospitals	-	-	-	1
	5	7	3	3
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	2	1	-	-
Action unnecessary	-	-	1	-
	7	8	4	3

**Number of Mental Defectives admitted to
Hospital or under care under Circular
5/52 during 1958.**

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
National Health Service Hospitals ..	6	1	1	1
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-
	6	1	1	1

**Total Cases on Authority's Register at
31.12.1958.**

Under Statutory Supervision.. ..	40	32	331	355
Under Guardianship	-	-	2	2
In Places of Safety	-	-	1	2
In Hospitals	18	16	119	98
Under Voluntary Supervision.. ..	4	1	22	48
	62	49	475	505

Number of Cases on hospital waiting lists at 31.12.1958.	14	5	10	13
---	----	---	----	----

Number of Cases considered suitable for Occupation Centre Training.	35	28	97	70
--	----	----	----	----

Number receiving training at the Occupation Centre on 31.12.1958. ..	23	9	14	16
---	----	---	----	----

**Account of Work Undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers
under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 and
1930, during year ended 31st December, 1958.**

Calls upon the services of the Duly Authorised Officers continue to increase from all sources, and on investigation quite a number are found to be not the concern of this Department, and these are passed to the Department which can deal with them.

The general public are becoming more enlightened regarding the problems relating to Mental Health, due largely to the publicity given to this subject by the Press, talks on the wireless and television programmes. Consequently in many cases the people who are mentally sick will discuss their problems more freely.

No fewer than 152 interviews have taken place at the office.

Social work accounts for a great part of our time, but proves to be valuable, as in many cases the social problems of the family are often the contributory cause of the breakdown, and when given guidance the problem can be overcome, or at least eased. The number of aged people who are brought to our notice is increasing, the majority of them being persons who live alone and have no one to care for them, and who would be suitable for Old Peoples Welfare Hostels if more accommodation were available.

More people are seeking treatment as voluntary patients, often as out patients. Many of these are referred to the Psychiatric Clinic, others, more urgent, have been interviewed at the Mental Hospital by the Psychiatrists after we have discussed their particular case with them.

Bed Situation.

There has been no difficulty in having beds placed at our disposal in Cherry Knowle Hospital, apart from an occasional time when we were able to find alternative accommodation in the Psychiatric Observation Wards at the South Shields General Hospital at Harton, or hospitals in the area of the patient's residence.

After Care.

Many more after care visits have been carried out and assistance given. These visits appear to be greatly appreciated by relatives, and in many cases the patient welcomes a visit by the Duly Authorised Officer, particularly aged people who live alone, who often have a problem awaiting the officer when he calls.

Co-operation.

Co-operation remains at a high level with the local General Practitioners, Local and Voluntary Organisations and particularly the Medical Staffs of the hospitals covering the area. Much good work has been accomplished by this close relationship. The Police too have been most helpful in giving assistance and information whenever required, particularly regarding suicidal patients whom they leave to the jurisdiction of the Duly Authorised Officer with a view to their admission to hospital as voluntary patients if considered suitable types.

Hospitals Used.

Cherry Knowle Hospital, Ryhope.

Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield.

Hartlepool General Hospital, Psychiatric Observation Ward.

South Shields General Hospital, Psychiatric Observation Ward.

The following is a summary of patients conveyed to Hospitals:

Persons brought to the notice of the Duly Authorised Officers suffering from some form of mental or physical disorder:

New cases	-	299
Old Cases	-	235
		<u>534</u>

An increase of 56 notifications on the previous year's total.

Assisted to Hospitals under Orders or as Voluntary Patients:

To Cherry Knowle Hospital under Lunacy Act, 1890.

Certified under Section 16 of this Act	..	..	59
Removed under Duly Authorised Officers			
Order Section 20	..	..	89
Removed under 14 days Justices Order, Section 21/1.			35
Accompanied under Section 1, Mental Treatment			
Act and received as Voluntary Patients	..	..	56

To South Shields General Hospital, Psychiatric Observation Ward.

Under Duly Authorised Officers Orders	8
---------------------------------------	----	----	---

To Winterton Mental Hospital.

Certified under Section 16 Lunacy Acts 1890.	..	2
--	----	---

To Hartlepoons General Hospital, Psychiatric Observation Ward

..	3
----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Assisted to enter Welfare Hostels for aged persons.	4
---	---

Returned to Cherry Knowle Hospital by Duly			
Authorised Officers after absconding	..	..	1

Arrangements made for admission to General			
Hospital, Geriatric Unit	..	..	2

Total	-	<u>259</u>
-------	---	------------

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The Medical Officer of Health being also the Principal School Medical Officer ensures complete co-operation of the School Health and general Public Health Services.

Records from the Maternity and Child Welfare Section are transferred to the School Health Service when the child commences School, and such medical records are also available on request to Medical Practitioners when the child leaves school. By these means, the child is continually under medical supervision.

The average number of children on the school register during the year was 32,522. The total number of children examined by the School Medical Officers for the year was 9,006, compared with 8,449 in the previous year, and for Dental Officers 13,238, compared with 15,645 for the previous year.

The medical inspection of the following classes was carried out:-

- (a) Pupils admitted for the first time to a maintained school.
- (b) Pupils in the last year of attendance at a maintained primary school.
- (c) Pupils in the last year of attendance at a maintained secondary school.
- (d) Routine inspection of pupils attending nursery and special schools, senior pupils at grammar and technical schools.
- (e) Pupils examined at the request of head teachers, school nurses and parents, or pupils for ascertainment as handicapped pupils, or pupils required for further observation before or after treatment.

Prior to medical inspection, the school is visited by the School Nurse, who weighs and measures the children and tests the vision of the seven to eight year olds and upwards. At the actual inspection both Medical Officer and School Nurse attend and parents are invited to be present.

PHYSICAL STATE, NUTRITION AND CLEANLINESS

Physical State.

The heights and weights, as ascertained at school medical inspection, of various age groups of school children, are shown in the following Table:-

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Average Height	Average Weight
1954 and later	41	3 ft. 1½ ins.	2 st. 8 lbs.
1953	1,106	3 ft. 6½ ins.	3 st. 1½ lbs.
1952	1,979	3 ft. 7½ ins.	3 st. 1½ lbs.
1951	186	3 ft. 9¾ ins.	3 st. 6 lbs.
1950	29	4 ft. -	3 st. 11 lbs.
1949	87	4 ft. 3 ins.	4 st. 4½ lbs.
1948	411	4 ft. 2½ ins.	4 st. 8 lbs.
1947	1,586	4 ft. 5.1/3 ins.	5 st. 2¼ lbs.
1946	962	4 ft. 8 ins.	5 st. 8¼ lbs.
1945	149	4 ft. 9¾ ins.	6 st. 1 lb.
1944	1,233	5 ft. 1¼ ins.	7 st. 4½ lbs.
1943 and earlier	1,237	5 ft. 1¾ ins.	8 st. 0¼ lbs.

Nutrition.

Of the total number of children inspected during the year, namely, 9,006, 8,914 were classified as satisfactory, this is equal to 98.98 per cent., and 92 were classified as unsatisfactory, a percentage of 1.02.

The following Table shows the complete classification for the years 1957 and 1958.

	No. of Pupils	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Year 1957	8,449	8,154	96.51	295	3.49
Year 1958	9,006	8,914	98.98	92	1.02

Cleanliness.

During the year 63,886 children were examined for cleanliness in schools, and of these only 14.33 per cent. were found unclean. This shows an increase compared with the year 1957, when 9.26 per cent. were similarly declared unclean.

Eye Surveys.

Eye surveys were carried out during the year in all Junior

Schools.

3,211 children had their eyesight tested and of these 263 were found to have defective vision and were referred for further investigation and advice.

NURSERIES, SPECIAL SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOL CLINICS

Nursery Schools.

George Street Nursery has continued to take children between the ages of two and five years. During the year 38 children have been admitted and 46 children discharged.

St. Columba's C. of E. Nursery accommodates children between the ages of three and five years, and during the year 36 children have been admitted and 18 children discharged.

Havelock Nursery has continued to take children between the ages of three and five years, and during the year 54 children were admitted and 62 children discharged.

Special Schools.

Fordhall Day School.— There are at present 184 educationally sub-normal children in attendance, with 32 children on the waiting list.

Milton Hall Residential School.— Forty educationally sub-normal boys have been in residence at this school throughout the year.

Barbara Priestman School.— Provision for the education of partially blind, deaf and dumb, and semi-deaf children is made at this Special Day School. There are 57 children in attendance at this school.

Provision for the education of blind children is made at Residential Schools. There are 11 children in attendance at such schools.

The Oakwood Residential School, Croft Spa, near Darlington, accommodates 20 delicate children between the ages of two and seven years. During the year 41 children were admitted and 43 children discharged.

Thornfield Open Air Day School. Dr. J. Peacock reports:-

"The decrease in admissions during 1958 is a further indication of the improving health of the school child in Sunderland.

Almost half the children attending were suffering from

respiratory disease, mainly bronchitis, and those affected by debility and malnutrition were eight per cent of the pupils.

For these children this School is invaluable. They are catered for in Nurse Donkin's class for remedial breathing exercises, postural drainage of the lungs, and in the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

Admissions during the year	..	..	..	11
Discharged to previous schools on health recovery..	..	..	..	10
Leavers during the year	..	..	..	9
Waiting list	..	..	..	Nil

The number of pupils in attendance at the end of the year was grouped as follows:-

Cardiac Diseases	..	..	..	..	9
Nervous System	..	..	..	..	12
Respiratory System.	..	..	..	..	40
Bone Diseases	..	..	..	..	9
Alimentary System..	..	..	..	..	4
Others	..	..	..	..	19"

As requested by the Ministry, the following information gives the location of the School Clinics, and the sessions held at each:-

HYLTON ROAD BRANCH CLINIC. This clinic serves the west area and is situated at No. 44 Hylton Road. Sessions are held every morning and Tuesday and Friday afternoons for the treatment of minor ailments, when a School Nurse is in attendance. A School Medical Officer is in attendance on Friday mornings. Dental treatment is also carried out at this clinic. Sessions are held every morning and afternoon.

VILLETTE ROAD BRANCH CLINIC. This clinic for the treatment of minor ailments serves the south area. Sessions are held every afternoon when a School Nurse is in attendance. Dental treatment is also carried out at this clinic, sessions are held mornings and afternoons.

SOUTHWICK BRANCH CLINIC. This clinic, for the treatment of minor ailments, serves the north area, and is situated at No. 9 The Terrace, Southwick. Sessions are held every morning and Monday afternoon when a School Nurse is in attendance. A School Medical Officer attends on Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

Dental treatment is also carried out at this clinic, sessions being held mornings and afternoons. Ultra-violet Ray treatment is given at this clinic on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

HENDON CLINIC. This clinic for the treatment of minor ailments serves the east area, and is situated in Smyrna Place, Hendon. A School Nurse is in attendance every morning and Monday afternoon. A School Medical Officer is in attendance on a Monday afternoon. This is also a Cleansing Clinic and two bathing attendants are in attendance every morning and afternoon.

A School Clinic, for the treatment of minor ailments, to serve the outlying estates in the west area, is held at the **ALDERMAN JACK COHEN HEALTH CENTRE**, Springwell Road. A School Nurse is in attendance every morning, and a School Medical Officer in attendance on a Thursday morning. Dental treatment is also carried out at this clinic, sessions are held mornings and afternoons.

CENTRAL CLINIC. This clinic is situated at No. 15 John Street. Special cases only are seen at this clinic, by appointment e.g., ophthalmic cases, educationally sub-normal, etc. Infra-red Ray treatment is given on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Dental treatment is also given at this clinic, sessions being held mornings and afternoons.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC. This clinic is situated at No. 23 Mowbray Road, where cases are seen by appointment.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Miss Leigh, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, visits the Central Clinic six sessions weekly.

1,399 children were refracted, and glasses were prescribed for 1,162 of these. Children attending the Barbara Priestman School for the partially blind are examined yearly by Miss Leigh.

The Ophthalmic Nurse has carried out 954 re-examinations, six months after glasses have been prescribed.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Specialists have continued to see Orthopaedic cases submitted to them during the year at the Sunderland Orthopaedic and Accident Hospital. Six such children were referred for advice and treatment.

Ultra-violet Ray and Infra-red Ray Treatment.

Two clinics are held twice weekly for Ultra-violet Ray Therapy, one at Southwick Clinic and one at Thornfield Open Air School. During the year 167 children (89 at Southwick and 78 at Thornfield) have made 2,700 attendances.

Most of the children who showed considerable improvement after a course of treatment were suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.

Infra-red Ray Therapy is given at the Central Clinic twice weekly; 21 children made 451 attendances during the year. Of the 12 children who received this form of treatment for enuresis, two were cured, five improved, and the remaining five showed little change.

Nine children were treated for rheumatic conditions; seven children were cured and two improved.

Cleansing Station.

The examination and cleansing of infested pupils, also the treatment of scabies, is carried out at Smyrna Place Clinic, and the following Table shows the number of cases and attendances paid during the year:-

SCHOOL CHILDREN-

Scabies	..	..	65 cases paid 296 visits.
Eczema Capitis	..	..	39 cases paid 374 visits.
Pediculus Capitis	...	363 cases paid 2,177 visits.	

ADULTS-

Scabies	..	..	19 cases paid 58 visits.
Cleansing	..	..	31 cases paid 70 visits.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious diseases are notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Details of certain of these cases are sent to the Education Department to ensure that contacts are excluded from school until free from infection.

The exclusion period is that adopted by the Ministry of Education.

The numbers of notifiable diseases occurring in school children during the year were as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	42
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	15
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	28
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	17
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	16
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	..	..	..	..	..	7

During the year a School Teacher employed at a Secondary Modern School was notified as having contracted Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The children at risk were, therefore, asked to subject themselves to Mass Radiography and screening was carried out of 191 scholars and 15 staff.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

25 Children of school age received complete protective doses, compared with 49 in the previous year; 1 child attended for one dose only compared with 14 in the previous year; and 51 children failed to attend.

After five years of protection it is considered necessary to give an additional injection in order to prolong the protection. During the year 147 of these injections were administered, compared with 265 in 1957.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of selected groups of school children, initiated in 1954, was continued during the year.

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccination during the year:-

2,119 children were Mantoux tested.

1,592 children were found to have a negative reaction and were given B.C.G. vaccination.

398 children were found to be Mantoux positive.

2 children were found to be doubtful.

157 children attended Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray.
One child was found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis.

145 household contacts attended Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray. One case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

This new preventive service commenced during the year 1956, when a limited number of children born between 1947 and 1954, were vaccinated. During the year 1957, this service was extended to children born between 1943 and 1957, and the number of children vaccinated was as follows:-

543 children received completed protective doses. (3 doses)
14,022 children received two doses.
450 children received one dose only.

DENTAL SERVICE

The following table shows the number of children inspected and treated during the year, as compared with the preceding year:-

				Number Inspected	Number Treated
1957	..	..	..	15,645	9,532
1958	..	..	..	13,238	9,578.

Mr. P. Gibson, Chief Dental Officer reports as follows:-

The past year has again shown fluctuations in the staff position, but by the end of the year the picture was healthier than for some time owing to the introduction of Part-time Dental Officers employed on a sessional basis. In addition to the three Full-time Dental Officers already on the staff, five Part-time Officers were contributing a total of 22 sessions per week i.e. the equivalent of two Full-time Dentists. The services of an Anaesthetist were available for eight months of the year.

Accommodation is still available in existing clinics for additional dental staff and every effort will be made in the forthcoming year to make further increases, if only by appointing other Part-time Officers, as it is apparent that further recruitment of Full-time staff is highly improbable in present circumstances, and it must be remembered that the only Full-time dentists on the staff at present - other than the Chief Dental Officer - are married women whose family responsibilities may possibly interrupt their service at any time.

While it is accepted that the employment of private practitioners on a sessional basis is not and never can be the long term solution to the alarming staff position in the School Dental Service throughout the country, as long as conditions persist where the overall number of registered dentists cannot increase for many years yet, and the newly qualified dentist can

acquire himself or herself not only greater remuneration but also greatly increased professional status by seeking employment other than in the School Dental Clinics, efforts must be made to bridge the gap in establishment by the only other way possible if the vital needs in the dental health of schoolchildren are to be served constructively. By directing the energies of the Part-time Officers almost entirely towards conservative dentistry we have succeeded here in appreciably increasing the number of fillings carried out for school children as compared with previous years and an even greater increase will materialize in the coming year. By this means we will in time begin to control the depressing stream of demands for Emergency treatment which has confronted us for years, and gradually increase the amount of constructive work carried out as a result of Routine Inspection of children in the schools.

The increase in the incidence of dental caries continues here as it is apparently doing everywhere. Despite constant efforts to instil into the minds of parents and children the basic elements of oral hygiene and to create an active interest in the need for the maintenance of sound dental health, it is a painful duty to report each year that the wholesale and continuous eating of sweets and sticky foods continues as before and it is a fruitless and frustrating battle which the School Dentist has to fight in order to combat the destructive effects of undisciplined eating habits and a complete lack of simple precautions in matters of oral hygiene. The efforts of Dental Officers are in no way assisted by the all powerful methods of advertising now available to those producers who carefully underestimate the danger to dental health of eating between meals, and other firms who create a false sense of security by making almost magical claims for the protective properties of certain toothpastes. The public in general and children in particular would do well to remember that all that glitters is not gold, and that the continuous consumption of attractively wrapped confectionery can have disastrous effects on the teeth of children and young adults.

A further cause for increasing dental caries in this town may well be due in part to the fall in the fluorine content of the public water supply over recent years. The concentration of this protective substance is now only half of what it was in 1949 and it is an unfortunate coincidence that this change should occur during a period when the dental staff has been numerically inadequate and caries has been increasing for the reasons already mentioned, and one would wish to encourage any effort made to restore the Fluorine content in the town's water supply to its former therapeutic level. If this position could be achieved and the staff position maintained even at its present level for a considerable period then the children of this Borough might anticipate the enjoyment of reasonably comprehensive dental treatment throughout their years at school.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils was continued, and the following Table gives details of pupils ascertained and placed during the year in Special Schools.

Year 1958	Blind and Partially Sighted	Deaf and Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-normal	Maladjusted	Epileptic
Ascertained as requiring Education at Special Schools ..	6	6	5	3	51	2	4
Placed in Special Schools ..	6	5	7	4	40	1	4

Number of children reported during the year under the Education Act, 1944:-

(a) Section 57(3)	..	..	..	..	10
(b) Section 57(4)	..	..	..	..	-
(c) Section 57(5)	..	..	..	..	1

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

The Psychological Service has two distinct departments:-

- (1) THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC, which deals with children who are showing problems of personality, behaviour or learning.
- (2) PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS, which deals with testing schemes and the examination and treatment of the dull and backward children.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Understaffing has again been the chief problem in the Clinic and again illness has accentuated the situation. The catchment area of the Clinic has been reduced. The children from Northumberland, about fifty a year, and from North West Durham, now use the Regional Hospital Board's newly established Clinic at the Tiverlands, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Throughout the year Mr. McKie has again given most valuable help on the educational side and in all manner of ways when need arose. The Courts have used the Clinic to the same extent as in previous years. The Mothers' Clinic continues to be a most useful adjunct to treatment.

There has been a closer liaison between the Hospitals and Private Doctors due to the excellent contacts Dr. Robinson has built up with the medical profession. Owing to the kind co-operation of the Paediatricians in Sunderland and Durham it is possible, on occasion, to admit a child for a brief period of observation which is of great value in that it allows an objective assessment to be made of the importance of the emotional tensions and pressures within the home and their effect on the child. Dr. Fitzpatrick has generously granted the Clinic direct access to the E.E.G. Department at his hospital. This is a great asset as it is no longer necessary for the children to travel to Newcastle if they require this special examination. From the start, the Clinic has not confined its work to the purely psychological aspect of the case, but deals with the whole child. A Paediatrician as a member of the team is unusual in Child Guidance Clinics - Dr. Watson has been so from the beginning and experience has proved that in no other way could the maximum contribution of this valuable specialty be obtained.

The selection of cases has been very carefully done and only cases of good intelligence showing problems that cannot easily be dealt with through other channels are accepted. Even so, the number referred has not fallen commensurate with the loss of area now served by the Clinic. Many people ask what are the causes of so much emotional disturbance among children. The causal factors are usually numerous even in a single case, but some factors are more common now than they were fifteen or twenty years ago.

Spoiling is more frequent than it used to be. The children we are seeing now are the children of parents who had a rather deprived childhood in the 30's and want to give their children everything they can. Many spend half a week's wage on a present for a single child. Pocket money is often haphazard and excessive and often bears no relation to the responsibility the child should be shouldering. This excess of material things may be the cover for basic rejection, but mostly it is just thoughtless indulgence. So often parents cannot think why the child gets into trouble because "he gets everything he wants". Many are loaded with material things but deprived of parental

companionship or affection. Spoiling is so much worse than physical cruelty (indeed it is remarkable how little disturbed "badly used" children are) because the child has no weapon against spoiling and is deprived, without his being aware of it, of his psychical backbone. Frustration and death are, after all, almost the only certainties in life: children have to learn to meet them and spoiling is no answer or shield in the process of self-adjustment.

The child's discovery of death is a casual factor of increasing importance because in a large section of the community there is no sure and certain hope of immortality and when death enters the home the parents have no philosophy to offer the children and are often unduly upset themselves.

All children treated at the Clinic, whether the problem is of the aggressive delinquent or the withdrawn neurotic type, show signs of anxiety, in a high proportion transferred from the parents. Anxiety is a most infectious disorder, the parents being born 'worriters' and often grandparents show the same family pattern. This anxiety is transferred to the children who develop symptoms. Often the anxiety is in relation to a real situation such as finance, especially in the new housing estates, separation of parents, or death. It is, however, often of the neurotic type without relation to reality, hence the importance of treating parents as well as children. Indeed, in some cases, only the parent comes to the Clinic. One of the aims of treatment is to break the cycle of anxiety so that the child is freed for further emotional development and maturation. When that happens, even severe material difficulties can be surmounted by both parents and child.

The Clinic was represented at the Child Guidance Conference in London and Leeds. Dr. Robinson has attended Clinicians' Meetings in St. Helens and other Clinics also the Child Psychiatrists' Conference at Ipswich.

Lectures and demonstrations have suffered from staff shortage but many visitors come to the Tuesday morning staff meeting to hear cases discussed and decisions arrived at by the whole team.

Numbers:

Carried forward from 1957 unexamined	..	..	58
Referred during 1958..	..	..	264
Re-referred during 1958	..	..	24
			<hr/> 346
New cases seen during 1958 ..	..	..	233
Re-referred cases seen	..	..	22
Otherwise dealt with..	..	..	39
Carried forward to 1959 unexamined..	..	..	52
			<hr/> 346

Diagnostic Service.				Girls	Boys	Total
Medical and Social Advice	..			1	31	32
Educational Advice	..	..		6	5	11
Placement..	..	..	..	14	25	39
Transferred to:-						
School Medical Service	..			1	1	2
Other Clinics, etc.	..	..		3	2	5
Remedial Centre	..	..	..	6	26	32
Referred for Statutory Examination				2	2	4
Failed to attend..	..	..		0	3	3
Incomplete investigation.	..			5	5	10
				38	100	138

Full Service.

Carried forward from 1957	..	26	65	91
Selected for treatment 1958	..	30	86	116
		56	151	207

Closed Improved	..	..	..	11	31	42
" Unadjusted.	..	..		1	0	1
" Unable to attend..	..	..		5	11	16
" Placement..	..	..		7	15	22
Transferred to other Clinics	..			0	8	8
" Remedial Coaching Centre.				1	6	7
" Advice	..	..	..	0	7	7
" Removal	..	..	..	0	2	2
Carried forward to 1959..	..			31	71	102
				56	151	207

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS

The psychological service in schools as distinct from the clinic deals with various types of children who do not easily fall into the educational system and in devising methods of treatment to meet their needs. The service is directed by a team consisting of Mr. Bridge (Deputy Director of Education), Mr. McKie (General Assistant to the Director of Education), and the Educational Psychologist.

The children fall into three classes:-

(1) The sub-normal.

(2) The dull and backward.

(3) The bright, retarded, or emotionally disturbed child.

All children of 7+ are given the Moray House Picture Test, and all children of 11+ are given the Allocation Examination. Normally the children who fall below a certain standard are individually examined by the Psychologist and recommended for transfer to a school for Educationally Sub-normal Children, coaching in an opportunity class in the Secondary Modern School, the Remedial Coaching Centre, or referred to the Child Guidance Clinic for treatment. As Miss Stirling has not yet been relieved of her duties as Psychiatric Social Worker, and has to carry out the Psychologist's work in the clinic, doing all the testing and being responsible for the administration, she has not been able to do the routine testing in the schools.

The sub-normal child is now dealt with by the School Medical Service, and the children either (1) deemed ineducable and notified to the Local Authority, (2) admitted to Fordhall, or (3) admitted to Milton Hall Residential School.

Remedial Education and Opportunity Classes.

Remedial Education has continued throughout the year at Carlton House under Miss Patten, supervised by Mr. McKie, of pupils of good intelligence who fail in reading or number. Thirty eight boys and girls attend the Remedial Centre for one half day each week in small units of three or four. Although reading and number skills have priority they are not isolated but are "boosted" through various practical activities planned to give the child a new orientation towards learning difficulties. The teacher follows the advisory observations recorded on each child's Case Study Record passed on to her from the Child Guidance Centre and, in many instances, exploratory investigations previously made by the Educational Adviser indicates the lines of future remedial coaching.

During the period January to July 1958 "adjustment" (or rehabilitation) classes were organised in three secondary modern schools:- Stansfield Street Girls, Deptford Terrace Mixed and St. Joseph's R.C. Mixed, where a total of thirty-five pupils (13 Boys and 22 Girls) received specialised instruction while at the same time following the full secondary modern time-table appropriate to their age. By July 1958, following the re-test programme carried out by the Adviser, twenty-four pupils (8 Boys and 16 Girls) were promoted out of the Opportunity Classes. The over-all increment in reading and arithmetic is shown in the accompanying table:

	Lowest Increment	Mean	Highest Increment
Reading	13 months	27 months	46 months
Arithmetic	5 months	19 months	29 months

In September 1958 the same three schools continued to offer facilities for three "Opportunity" classes, accommodating forty-seven pupils.

At the December re-tests nine of these pupils were recommended for promotion. The table shows the amount of improvement recorded for the whole group expressed in months of "reading age" and "arithmetic age".

	Lowest Increment	Mean	Highest Increment
Reading	3½ months	11 months	18 months
Arithmetic	3½ months	8 months	13 months

These results auger well for the future and are not without value as a prognosis of attainment and of social rehabilitation by pupils making fullest use of opportunity.

STATISTICAL TABLES

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (including Nursery and Special Schools)

A - Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col 2	No.	% of Col 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 and later	41	41	100.0	-	-
1953	1,106	1,100	99.46	6	.54
1952	1,979	1,970	99.55	9	.45
1951	186	185	99.46	1	.54
1950	29	28	96.55	1	3.45
1949	87	82	94.25	5	5.75
1948	411	407	99.03	4	.97
1947	1,586	1,573	99.18	13	.82
1946	962	952	98.96	10	1.04
1945	149	146	97.99	3	2.01
1944	1,233	1,213	98.38	20	1.62
1943 and earlier	1,237	1,217	98.38	20	1.62
Total	9,006	8,914	98.98	92	1.02

B - Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1954 and later	-	3	3
1953	4	218	220
1952	-	230	224
1951	1	22	26
1950	-	13	13
1949	2	20	22
1948	19	28	44
1947	103	147	243
1946	39	61	95
1945	7	16	22
1944	41	60	97
1943 and earlier	84	77	157
Total	300	895	1,166

C - Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	1,106
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	-
Total	..	..	..	<u>1,106</u>

TABLE D

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the School Nurses.	..	63,886
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	.. .. ..	4,710
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	.. ..	2,425
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	.. ..	-

PART II

TABLE A

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin	59	9	40	5	38	6	137	20
5	Eyes - a. Vision ..	4	16	146	17	150	31	300	64
	b. Squint ..	68	57	8	3	6	7	82	67
	c. Other. ..	10	4	12	-	7	2	29	6
6	Ears - a. Hearing ..	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	5
	b. Otitis Media. ..	4	6	1	1	7	2	12	9
	c. Other. ..	2	2	14	2	12	2	28	6
7	Nose and Throat. ..	116	117	17	2	31	28	164	147
8	Speech	16	25	4	1	3	5	23	31
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	-	4	-	1	1	2	1	7
10	Heart	16	59	14	21	24	43	54	123
11	Lungs	27	71	6	12	9	26	42	109
12	Developmental -								
	a. Hernia ..	2	3	-	-	-	2	2	5
	b. Other. ..	2	20	1	11	1	5	4	36
13	Orthopaedic -								
	a. Posture ..	1	4	-	3	-	11	1	18
	b. Feet.. ..	2	13	3	9	1	9	6	31
	c. Other. ..	9	9	7	-	5	7	21	16
14	Nervous System -								
	a. Epilepsy ..	1	2	2	-	1	1	4	3
	b. Other. ..	2	4	3	2	6	7	11	13
15	Psychological -								
	a. Development..	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3
	b. Stability ..	66	50	2	-	10	14	78	64
16	Abdomen.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Other	56	19	12	5	19	19	87	43

TABLE B

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	9	4
5	Eyes - a. Vision ..	80	18
	b. Squint ..	14	40
	c. Other ..	6	4
6	Ears - a. Hearing ..	25	12
	b. Otitis Media	5	6
	c. Other ..	7	4
7	Nose and Throat ..	22	81
8	Speech.. ..	13	24
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	-	8
10	Heart	14	36
11	Lungs	53	24
12	Developmental -		
	a. Hernia ..	3	7
	b. Other ..	3	10
13	Orthopaedic -		
	a. Posture ..	2	11
	b. Feet. ..	4	7
	c. Other ..	14	21
14	Nervous System -		
	a. Epilepsy ..	6	7
	b. Other ..	10	10
15	Psychological -		
	a. Development.	2	5
	b. Stability ..	20	21
16	Abdomen.	1	-
17	Other	44	13

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Special Schools)**

PART III

Table A - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	483
Errors of refraction (including squint).	<u>1,399</u>
Total	<u>1,882</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	<u>1,162</u>

Table B - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
Received operative treatment	No record
Received other forms of treatment ..	311
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hear- ing aids-	
(a) In 1958.	7
(b) In previous years	36

Table C - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of children known to have been treated at clinics or out-patients departments	Figure not available.
---	--------------------------

6 cases were referred to Orthopaedic Specialists.

Table D - Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part I.)

					Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm - (i) Scalp	..	..	..		3
(ii) Body.	..	..	..		27
Scabies	..	..	..	..	65
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	129
Other skin diseases.	..	..	..		1,052
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>1,276</u>

Table E - Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority..	..	..	..	..	350
Local Authority's cases	..	..			175
Other Local Authorities	..	..			175

Table F - Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	Nil
---	-----

Table G - Other Treatment Given.

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority ..	3,333
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treat- ment under School Health Service arrange- ments ..	Nil
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,592
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above, specify-	
1. Ultra-violet Ray	167
2. Infra-red Ray..	21
Total (a)-(d)	<u>5,113</u>

PART IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Officers:-						
(a) At Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	6,331
(b) At Specials..	..	..	..	..	..	6,907
Total (1)	..	..	..	..	..	<u>13,238</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	9,174
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	9,174
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	9,578
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)						
11 (h)	..	..	..	..	..	16,967
(6) Half days devoted to-						
Periodic (School) Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	34
Treatment.	..	..	..	..	..	<u>2,193</u>
Total (6)	..	..	..	..	..	<u>2,227</u>
(7) Fillings-						
Permanent Teeth..	..	..	..	..	..	4,818
Temporary Teeth..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>390</u>
Total (7)	..	..	..	..	..	<u>5,208</u>
(8) Number of teeth filled-						
Permanent Teeth..	..	..	..	..	..	4,333
Temporary Teeth..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>218</u>
Total (8)	..	..	..	..	..	<u>4,551</u>
(9) Extractions-						
Permanent Teeth..	..	..	..	..	..	4,312
Temporary Teeth..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>10,103</u>
Total (9)	..	..	..	..	..	<u>14,415</u>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction						
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,865
(11) Orthodontics-						
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	142
(b) Cases carried forward from the previous year	..	..	..	..	..	85
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	78
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	45
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	171

(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	195
(g) Fixed appliances fitted..	..	..	Nil
(h) Total attendances.	..	..	2,306

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures 147

(13) Other operations—

Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	335
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	1,886
Total (13)	..	..	..	..	<u>2,221</u>

INSPECTION WORK IN SCHOOLS

Medical Officers.	1957	1958
--------------------------	------	------

Number of pupils examined at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools	8,149	9,006
--	-------	-------	-------

School Dental Officers.

Number of pupils inspected..	15,645	13,238
------------------------------	-------	--------	--------

School Nurses.

Number of examinations for cleanliness	..	31,797	63,886
Percentage of children found unclean	..	9.26%	14.33%
Number of visits for "following-up"	..	1,070	786
Number of visits to schools re infectious disease	.. .. ..	74	34

WORK AT CLINICS

Treatment

Skin Department.

	1957	1958
Number of cases treated	.. ..	3,819 3,509

	1957	1958
Hylton Road Clinic..	..	508 463
Villette Road Clinic and) Smyrna Place Clinic	)..	1,504 1,378
Southwick Clinic	.. ..	963 911
Fordhall Clinic	.. ..	215 199
Health Centre Clinic	..	629 558

		1957	1958
Ophthalmic Department.			
Number of children with defective vision examined by Ophthalmic Specialist ..		1,572	1,399
Number re-examined by School Nurse. ..		985	954
Number of such children examined at the			
	1957 1958		
Clinics		151	160
Hylton Road Clinic. ..	33 25		
Villette Road Clinic)			
Smyrna Place Clinic) ..	22 34		
Southwick Clinic ..	49 64		
Fordhall Clinic ..	2 -		
Health Centre Clinic ..	45 37		
Number of Eye Diseases treated		426	323
	1957 1958		
Hylton Road Clinic. ..	59 50		
Villette Road Clinic)			
Smyrna Place Clinic) ..	169 144		
Southwick Clinic ..	106 57		
Fordhall Clinic ..	11 5		
Health Centre Clinic ..	81 67		

Aural Department.

Number of minor ear defects at the Clinics		385	311
	1957 1958		
Hylton Road Clinic. ..	69 59		
Villette Road Clinic)			
Smyrna Place Clinic) ..	135 114		
Southwick Clinic ..	84 76		
Fordhall Clinic ..	24 12		
Health Centre Clinic ..	73 50		

Special Conditions.

Number of cases treated		1,243	1,050
	1957 1958		
Hylton Road Clinic. ..	318 199		
Villette Road Clinic)			
Smyrna Place Clinic) ..	120 100		
Southwick Clinic ..	305 298		
Fordhall Clinic ..	69 46		
Health Centre Clinic ..	431 407		

Dental Treatment.				1957	1958
Number of cases treated	..	..	..	9,532	9,578
Number of attendances..	..	..	..	19,650	16,967

Cleansing Clinic.

Number of children who attended for treatment of Scabies, etc	..	..	..	409	467
Number of attendances..	..	..	..	2,761	2,847

Ultra-violet Ray Clinic.

Number of cases treated	..	..	..	172	167
Number of attendances..	..	..	..	2,093	2,700

Infra-red Ray Clinic.

Number of cases treated	..	..	..	20	21
Number of attendances..	..	..	..	416	451

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Number of cases immunised, one dose..	..	..	..	14	1
Number of cases immunised, two doses.	..	..	..	49	25
Number of recurrent inoculations after five years..	..	..	..	265	147
Number of attendances..	..	..	..	377	198

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Number of children vaccinated, one dose	..	..	..	197	450
Number of children vaccinated, two doses	..	..	..	377	14,022
Number of children vaccinated, three doses..	..	..	..	-	543
Number of attendances..	..	..	..		30,123
Total number of attendances at all the above named Clinics				..	93,194

PROVISIONS OF MILK AND MEALS

The following Table shows the number of children who received the mid-day meal daily during the year:-

January	..	..	..	7,898	
February	..	..	..	7,944	
March	..	..	..	7,932	
April	..	..	..	7,836	
May	..	..	..	7,991	
June	..	..	..	7,950	
July	..	..	..	7,919	
August	..	..	..	686	(Free Meals Only)
September	..	..	..	8,401	
October	..	..	..	8,596	
November	..	..	..	8,489	
December	..	..	..	8,531	

During the holidays, Easter, Whitsuntide, Summer and October, approximately 600 children were provided with free meals each day.

During the year the average attendance in maintained schools was 30,607 and an average of 29,202 bottles of milk (one-third pint) were consumed each day - a percentage of 95.4.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The work carried out during 1958 includes the following:-

1. The prevention of the importation of infectious disease.
2. The prevention of the importation of rat plague.
3. The carrying out of the terms of the International Sanitary Regulations 1956, particularly in regard to the granting of Deratting and Deratting "Exemption" Certificates.
4. The supervision of the hygiene of crew and passenger accommodation in ships.
5. The inspection of imported food.
6. Various other duties such as smoke abatement and the supervision of the general sanitary condition of the Port Health District.

SECTION I - STAFF (See front of Report)

SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1958

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships Report- ed as having, or having had, during the voyage, Infec- tious disease on Board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
	1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Ports	271	171,868	21	346	8
Coastwise	1,409	1,173,905	3	1,080	1
TOTAL	1,680	1,345,773	24	1,426	9

Note: The figures given in columns 1 and 2 are supplied by the courtesy of H.M. Landing Surveyor of Customs and Excise, Sunderland.

The figure of 346 in column 4 relates to ships direct from foreign ports and the figure of 1,080 for Coastwise shipping includes 76 vessels which had proceeded from foreign ports and called at another United Kingdom port before arriving in this port.

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING & TRADE OF PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1938

TABLE C

PASSENGER TRAFFIC:	Total number of Alien Passengers Landed	333*
	Total number of Alien Passengers Embarked	34
	Total number of British Passengers Landed	27
	Total number of British Passengers Embarked	42
	Number of Alien Seamen under contract to join Ships in British Waters	301
	Stowaways	Nil
	Total number of Passengers Landed	360
	Total number of Passengers Embarked	76
	TOTAL: -	<u>436</u>

* This figure includes 324 who were given temporary shore leave during their ship's stay in Port, usually a matter of a day or two.

CARGO TRAFFIC: PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Petroleum in Bulk	185,807 Tons
Cement	50,434 "
Sundries	48,062 "
Iron & Steel Scrap	11,383 "
Wood Pulp	9,959 "
Esparto Grass	8,503 "
Timber	6,953 "
Iron & Steel	2,750 "
Pit Props	1,558 "

TOTAL: - 325,409 Tons

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Petroleum & Benzole	38,664 Tons
Pit Props	19,449 "
Machinery	15,707 "
Sundries	2,926 "

TOTAL: - 76,746 Tons

During the year the total number of vessels cleared from the port was 1,703 (registered tons 1,513,715,) a decrease of 244 vessels (111,337 registered tons), on that of the previous year.

Those engaged in the Coasting Trade number 1,447 and in the European Trade 225 whilst 31 were trading beyond Europe.

The export of coal and coke for 1958 shows a decrease of 250,026 tons as compared with 1957, other exports show an increase of 17,958 tons.

Import of petroleum in bulk and Wood Pulp show an increase of 20,178 tons.

Figures relative to the "Trade of the Port" were kindly supplied by the courtesy of Mr. E. Lonsdale, General Manager and Clerk to the River Wear Commissioners.

During 1958, vessels arrived in Sunderland from Ports in the following countries:-

Aden Colony (British)	Africa (South West)	Algeria
Australia	Belgium	Belgian Congo
Brazil	Canada	China
Curacao Island (Dutch)	Denmark	Eire
Finland	France	Germany
Gibraltar	Holland	Italy
Italy (Sicily)	India	Iran
Japan	Jordan	Kenya
Lebanon	Libya	Malaya
Mocambique	Morocco (French Zone)	Morocco (Spanish)
Norway	Oman	Poland
Portugal	Senegal	Sweden
Spain	Tanganyika	Trinidad (British)
Tunisia	Turkey	United Arab Republic
U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	Venezuela
Zanzibar Island		

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Not applicable to this Port

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

WATER SUPPLY AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

WATER SAMPLES - 1958

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation)	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Cali- form Count; prob- able number of Col- iformBacilli Present
Sample taken from fresh water tank (Starboard) S/S "Tectarius" 2/9/58 Sample No. 406	"		Bacilli Coli 13 per 100 ml of water. Unsatisfactory
Sample taken from fresh water tank S/S "Tectarius" 2/9/58 (Portside tank) Sample No. 407	"		Bacilli Coli 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory
Sample taken from fresh water tank aft. S/S "Tectarius" 2/9/58. Sample No.408	"		Bacilli Coli 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory
Sample taken from fresh water tank (Starboard) S/S "Tectarius" 8/9/58 Sample No. 410	"		Bacilli Coli 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory
Greenwell's Dry Dock Sample taken from Hose supplying fresh water to S/S "Tectarius" 8/9/58 Sample No. 409	"		Bacilli Coli 13 per 100 ml of water. Unsatisfactory
Sample taken from Water Hydrant, sit- uate South East Corner of Hendon Dock. 3/11/58 Sample No. 411	"		Bacilli Coli 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory
Sample taken from Water Hydrant, sit- uate No.23 Staiths, South Dock. 3/11/58 Sample No. 412	"		Bacilli Coli 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory
Sample taken from fresh water pump in galley of S/S "Slupia" 18/12/58 Sample No. 413	"		Bacilli Coli 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory

Fresh Water Supply on Vessels:

Samples of water were taken from three fresh water supply tanks on board of a tanker undergoing repairs, and submitted to bacteriological examination. The bacteriologist later reported that the supply from the starboard fresh water supply tank was unsatisfactory. All of these fresh water tanks had been cleansed a few days previously but the Shipowner willingly undertook to empty, recleanse and refill this particular tank. A further sample was taken while the tank was actually being refilled and the bacteriologist reported that this tank was now perfectly clean.

It will be noted from the table that a sample of water taken from a hose pipe on the 8th September, 1958, was unsatisfactory, but in view of satisfactory samples from water passing through this hose it was deduced that there was some source of contamination in the hose.

Accordingly, immediate arrangements were made for all fresh water connections to be disinfected and for all hose-pipes to be stored under clean conditions and to be adequately flushed prior to use.

The Polish Fishing Vessel, S/T "SLUPIA" wirelesslyed that she was making Port about 7.0 p.m. on the 17th December, 1958, with a number of the crew on board who required medical attention. The vessel was boarded immediately upon arrival by a General Practitioner and Chief Port Health Inspector. Four members of the crew complained of abdominal pains which had persisted for four days. A diagnosis of Enteritis was made in each case and these and other members of the crew complained of the quality of the drinking water on board. The Master was advised to cleanse and refill the domestic water tank. After the tank had been refilled a sample of water was taken and submitted to the bacteriologist, Havelock Hospital, who later reported the water as being satisfactory.

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Arrangements are the same as in previous years.

During the year under review 55 vessels arriving direct from foreign ports were met immediately on arrival by officers of the Port Health Authority.

Medical examination of all persons on board was carried out on most vessels arriving from abroad.

59 vessels from home and abroad were boarded outside of normal working hours.

The number of Declarations of Health rendered to the Port Health Authority during 1958 was 139 compared with 202 for the preceding year, none of which reported infectious diseases on board on arrival. 7 Declarations of Health were rendered by

Masters of vessels trading between "excepted" ports and this country who normally would not have rendered such a declaration.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX

1. The smallpox hospital is the Langley Park Hospital, Langley Park, near Durham City, telephone number Langley Park 214. Admission arrangements to be made direct with Matron of the Chester-le-Street Isolation Hospital (Telephone number Chester-le-Street 3207). The Medical Officer-in-Charge is Dr. Gavin Miller, whose private telephone number is Durham 2395.

2. Transport facilities are provided by the Ambulance Service, Sunderland Corporation. All drivers have been recently vaccinated.

3. The undermentioned Doctors have been appointed by the Ministry of Health as Smallpox Consultants for this area:

Dr. J. Grant - Telephone Gateshead 71187 and 76787

Dr. M. Herbst - Telephone Gateshead 71187

Dr. W. Minns - Telephone Newcastle-on-Tyne 28927

SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE

The arrangements are the same as in previous years.

Total number of Seamen treated at V.D.
Clinics Royal Infirmary, during 1958

British	Total	Foreign	Total
Syphilis	6	Syphilis	-
Syphilis & Gonorrhoea	-	Syphilis & Gonorrhoea	-
Gonorrhoea	11	Gonorrhoea	5
Urethritis	29	Urethritis	3
Lymphogranuloma	-	Lyphogranuloma	-
None V.D.	49	None V.D.	18
TOTAL: -	95	TOTAL: -	26

The Senior Consultant Venereologist reports that "there was a slight increase in the total number of Merchant seamen reporting to the Clinic in 1958.

It is of interest to note that the only case of Primary Syphilis at the Clinic, was a British seaman, who had acquired the infection in Argentina.

The other main point of interest, is the fact that there

was a decrease in the number of Gonococcal infections, whereas reports from the rest of the country show that Gonorrhoea is increasing especially in the Great Towns and Ports."

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of Cases During the Year		Number of Ships Concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from For- eign Ports	Common infective Hepatic Jaundice	1	-	1
	Pneumonia (Lobar)	-	2	1
	Pneumonia (Lobar)	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been dis- posed of before arrival	Poliomyelitis (suspected)	-	2	1
	Dysentery (bacillary)	-	1	1
	Tuberculosis	-	1	-
	Smallpox	-	1	-
Cases landed from other ships	Malaria	-	1	1

CASES LANDED FROM SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

COMMON INFECTIVE HEPATIC JAUNDICE

M/V "BATORY", arrived 10th March, 1958, from Gdynia - Copenhagen - Southampton. Ship's doctor reported that one passenger, a doctor of medicine, was confined to ship's isolation hospital suffering from common infective hepatic jaundice and that it was desirable that medical attention should be continued on board.

PNEUMONIA (Lobar)

M/V "MEWA" (Fish), arrived 3rd September, 1958, from Szczecin. Notified by telephone that Master required attendance of doctor on arrival. General practitioner visited vessel in company with an officer of this Authority and found two seamen suffering from Lobar Pneumonia. Both were removed to the General Hospital, Sunderland.

S/T "MERKURY" (Fish), arrived 21st October, 1958, from Poland, via North Sea Fishing

Grounds. Notified by Ship's Agent that Master had requested attendance of doctor immediately on arrival. Vessel boarded by General Practitioner and an Officer of this Authority. One member of the crew was found to be suffering from Lobar Pneumonia and Pleurisy. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland.

SICKNESS OR CASUALTY REPORTED ON ARRIVAL AT SUNDERLAND

Of the large number of passengers and crews examined, it was found that 145 men required medical attention on arrival. The chief illnesses included dental conditions, fractures, venereal infections, kidney complaints, stomach and bowel disorders, eye conditions, inflammatory lesions, throat and lung infections, and skin conditions.

Treatment was carried out either on board ship or at an appropriate hospital in Sunderland.

These figures do not represent the total number of cases, as it is known that in some instances members of the crews have sought medical attention at hospitals without previously notifying the Masters of the vessels concerned.

On receipt of a message concerning sickness, the following are notified: Medical Officer of Health, Doctor on rota, Pilots, Harbour Master and River Police. When it is known that a case is likely to be landed requiring treatment, the appropriate hospital is warned of the impending arrival.

The most suitable place for the landing of casualties or cases of sickness, especially stretcher cases, was the ferry pontoon on the south side of the river. Launches could come alongside and ambulances wait only a matter of a few yards away. This site is no longer available and as the rise and fall of the tide varies about 12-16 feet it is now difficult to land stretcher cases at low tide in any part of the Port.

It is essential that in cases of emergency provision be made for the landing of a number of stretcher cases and I am pleased to report that such cases may be landed at the pontoon situated nearly below the Monkwearmouth Bridge.

SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA ON SHIPS

M/V "TEAKBANK", notified by the Ship's Agent on the 30th December, 1958, that the Master of the vessel had requested medical assistance for Donkeyman who had a temperature of 103°F. A General Practitioner visited the vessel in company with an officer

of this Authority and diagnosed the case as Malaria. The patient was removed to the General Hospital, Sunderland. This Authority was notified by the Health Authority, London Air Port, that the native members of the crew of this vessel, which was completing construction in this port, had landed on the 24th December, 1958, after being flown from Bombay. On the 30th December, 1958, all members of this native crew were transferred to another vessel lying in the Port of Greenock, and the Port Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow, was accordingly notified of the nature of sickness and removal at this port of the Donkeyman.

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS WITH, OR SUSPECTED OF, PLAGUE

Present arrangements continue as before.

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

As soon as practicable after arrival such ships are systematically searched by the Authority's rodent operator under the supervision of an Inspector. All possible harbourages are carefully noted, also damage to cargo and stores, if any, paying particular attention to excreta, gnawings, runs and smears. From stem to stern every compartment is minutely inspected including stokeholds, shaft tunnel and boiler tops which often reveal evidence of infestation from the amount of footings seen in the fine dust which is always present there, and it rests entirely upon the result of such inspections as to whether or not repressive measures are undertaken.

All rats submitted for bacteriological or pathological examination from such vessels are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland.

840 vessels have been searched for rats and/or their Deratting Certificates examined during the past year, compared with 1,319 for the corresponding period of 1957. Rat destruction was carried out on board of 3 vessels as compared with 7 vessels in 1957, resulting in the destruction of 4 rats, compared with 16 rats and 16 mice for the preceding year.

217 rats were destroyed, principally by trapping at warehouses and wharves on the River and Dock premises, compared with 235 for 1957, making a total of 221 for 1958 as compared with 251 for the previous year.

The destruction of 93 mice on shore premises is also recorded.

In addition 2,553 poison baits, compared with 1,392 for the

preceding year, were laid by the Authority's rodent operator at various points where trapping was considered futile, the result of which cannot be properly estimated. 34 poison baits were also laid on board 3 vessels.

The total number of visits paid to vessels by the rodent operator was 760 and to shore premises 1,618, during 1958, for the purpose of rats destruction, as compared with 479 visits to vessels and 1,107 visits to shore premises during 1957.

Under arrangements concluded with the owners of three premises, 2,838 poison baits were laid by their workmen, under the supervision of employees of this Authority, resulting in the recovery of 52 bodies of dead rats.

Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and shore.

All vessels from infected or suspected ports and all vessels showing signs of rat infestation are required to place efficient rat guards on all mooring ropes where the supply of rat guards is insufficient, the mooring ropes are to be covered daily with fresh tar for a distance of three feet from the edge of the quay outwards.

Gangways used for the purpose of discharging cargo to be withdrawn when the vessel is not working.

Methods of Deratting.

Ships.

Fumigation by Sulphur Dioxide gas, which is generated by burning sulphur 3 lbs of sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space, minimum time of exposure, 8 hours.

Hydrogen Cyanide, which is generated by the vaporisation of liquid Hydrogen Cyanide, minimum dosage 2 ozs per 1,000 cubic feet for cargo spaces and storerooms, 1 oz per 1,000 cubic feet for living quarters and other places not used for stores or cargo. Minimum time of exposure 2 hours.

Fumigations are carried out by commercial contractors, whose staffs are trained to comply with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951, working under the supervision of the port health inspectors.

When vessels are examined for the purpose of issuing Deratting or Deratting 'Exemption' Certificates, any harbourages, runs, gnawings, defective bulkheads giving access to stores, etc. are brought to the notice of the Master or owner and practical suggestions made for remedying same.

Trapping and Laying of Poison Baits. Premises in the Vicinity of Docks or Quays.

Trapping and the laying of poison baits are the only methods used.

Measures taken for the detection of Rat Prevalence in Ships and on Shore.

Enquiries are made on all vessels from members of the crew, stevedores, and workmen, and where necessary a systematic search for excreta, nests, gnawings, runs or damage to cargo or stores is made by the Authority's rodent operator, under the supervision of an Inspector.

Vessels discharging cargoes are visited regularly for the purposes of ascertaining whether there are any dead rats, or if it is necessary to set traps. All premises in the port area are frequently and systematically searched for evidence of rat infestation by the Authority's rodent operator, and where rat infestation exists, trapping and poisoning is carried out.

Rat Proofing

To what extent are Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc. Rat-Proof?

The rat-proofing of docks and wharves still presents a difficult problem, the old wooden wharves and quays still offer considerable harbourage to rats. With regard to the stacking of timber and pit-props, the importers have been asked to raise the bases of the stacks, but this has been done only in a few instances.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The occupiers of office premises situate Scotia Quay, were requested to take repressive measures against an infestation of mice.

During the remaining term of occupation of this office a total of 43 mice were destroyed.

Messrs. Short Bros. Ltd, Shipbuilders, Pallion, notified an infestation by rats of the east part of their premises. Inspection carried out by the Rodent Operative revealed a moderate infestation. Arrangements were then made whereby this Authority supplied an amount of bait and poison, the initial baiting being carried out by an employee of Messrs. Short Bros., under the supervision of the Rodent Operative to this Authority. Since then periodical visits have been made and it is reported that the bodies of 41 dead rats were recovered.

In December the owners of these premises notified a further

infestation and arrangements were made whereby this Authority supplied a quantity of material for poison baits to be laid by their workmen. These measures are still being carried out.

A large shed newly erected at the Manor Quay premises of Messrs. J.L. Thompson & Sons Ltd, was found to be slightly infested by mice. Other premises situate near re-construction of the east portion of the quay were found to have a moderate infestation by rats. In this instance both infestations were treated by a private Pest Control Company.

The resident Engineer of the River Wear Commissioners was requested to repair a number of broken windows situate near ground level, at the premises lately vacated by the Hygex Brush Company Limited, East Side, Hendon Dock.

Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937.

Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) of Buildings Regulation, 1938.

This authority was notified that a large crate which had arrived from Norway and which contained fittings for the Cafeteria to be installed on a new Norwegian vessel fitting out at Strand Quay, was believed to be infested by rats. Examination revealed that the crate was probably infested by mice. The owners were advised to have the crate fumigated by means of H.C.N. and arrangements were concluded for this to be done by a private company. This fumigation was carried out the following day, but after searching no dead mice were recovered. Instructions were given for the crate and packing material to be destroyed by incineration.

TABLE E

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

CATEGORY				NUMBER
Black Rats	..	..	..	4
Brown Rats	..	..	..	Nil
Mice	..	..	..	Nil
Species not known	..	..	..	Nil
Sent for examination		..	..	Nil
Infected with plague		..	..	Nil

The following table shows the work of Deratting in connection with Wharves, Quays, Warehouses:-

Black Rats	..	..	..	Nil
Brown Rats	..	..	..	217
Mice	..	..	..	93
Species not known	..	..	..	Nil
Sent for examination..		..	..	Nil
Infected with plague..		..	..	Nil

In addition 2,353 poison baits were laid.

TABLE F

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING "EXEMPTION" CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1958 FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total		
H.C.N.	Other fumigant (state method) Methyl Bromide (CH. 3 Br.) & H.C.N. (liquid)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	96	97

Included in the number of Deratting 'Exemption' Certificates are 31 Certificates issued with respect to vessels completing construction in this port during 1958.

The above figures include 15 Deratting 'Exemption' Certificates issued in respect of vessels lying at the Port of Seaham Harbour.

Payments to the Borough Treasurer as a result of work carried out in connection with the examination of vessels, for the purpose of issuing these Certificates, totalled £298.12. 0d.

In some instances, suggestions made by Officers of the Port

Health Authority Staff for the provision of rat-proofing to various compartments of the vessels were readily carried out by the builders to whom thanks are due for this measure of co-operation.

CO-OPERATION WITH LOCAL FIRE SERVICES, ETC.

In every case where a vessel is being subjected to fumigation by H.C.N. or S.O.₂ appropriate information is given to the Harbour Master, River Wear Police and the Superintendent of the County Borough of Sunderland Fire Brigade.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER 1951

Since the coming into operation of the Amendment No. 2 Order, 1956, no Rodent Control Certificates have been issued.

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

INSPECTION AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspection	Notices served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
1. 1,426	-	-	69 vessels complied. 5 vessels sailed without complying. 4 vessels undergoing extensive re-fit. 1 vessel laid up.
2. Category of Nuisances	-	79 verbal Notices	The nature of the nuisances consisted mainly of sanitary defects of Crews' accommodation, portlights, stoves and fittings, fresh water tanks and dirty bedding.

Out of a total of 79 vessels found to be insanitary, 7 were "Foreign Owned".

Of the number inspected, 5.5% were found to have one or more nuisances or sanitary defects.

The percentage of British and Foreign owned vessels regarded as insanitary was as follows: British 5.0, Foreign owned 0.5.

With the exception of 5 vessels which left the port before the necessary work was completed or only partially completed, and 4 undergoing refit, all the nuisances and defects were remedied.

On board of the 1,426 vessels inspected, there was a "floating" population of 26,039, an average of 18.2 per vessel.

Nationality	Number of Vessels	Number Insanitary
British	1,073	72
Belgian	1	Nil
Costa Rican	1	Nil
Danish	10	Nil
Dutch	82	2
Eirean	2	Nil
Finland	13	1
French	1	1
German	49	Nil
Greek	1	Nil
Lebanese	1	1
Norwegian	9	Nil
Panamanian	1	Nil
Polish	155	1
Swedish	22	1
U.S.S.R.	3	Nil
Yugoslavian	1	Nil
Saudi Arabian	1	Nil
	1,426	79

The number of vessels constructed in the port during the year has been maintained at a high level. These vessels are for both British and Foreign owners: the largest vessel yet constructed in the port being a tanker of 34,500 tons which was placed under the Danish flag. Much reconstruction work is being undertaken which will enable local shipbuilders and repairers to keep abreast of the demands for larger vessels. At present a berth is being constructed at the premises of Messrs. J.L. Thompson & Sons Ltd., which will enable vessels of about 65,000 tons deadweight to be built.

It is fitting that acknowledgment should be made to the local Shipbuilders who have co-operated with this Authority in

the matter of the rat-proofing of new vessels. There is no doubt that vessels built in this port are to be numbered among the most efficiently rat-proofed vessels leaving any shipbuilding port in the world and I take this opportunity to tender my sincere thanks for the co-operation from local shipbuilders which enables me to make the above assertion.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

It was found necessary to draw the attention of the Master of the S/S "Pass of Ballater" to an emission of dense smoke from the funnel of the vessel whilst it was undergoing repair. Measures were taken to reduce the amount of smoke and it was not found necessary to raise any further complaint.

A firm of Contractors, engaged on reconstruction work at the Manor Quay, were requested to minimise as much as possible the emissions of dense smoke from the donkey boilers supplying steam to the steam pile drivers.

Later in the year it was again necessary to draw the attention of this firm to an emission of dense smoke from one of the donkey boilers operating on the reconstruction of the Manor Quay.

Clean Air Act, 1956 and Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958.

The attention of an official of the River Wear Commissioners was drawn to repeated emissions of dense smoke from the Dredger operating at the entrance of the proposed new quay, North Dock. This Dredger was working in close proximity to dwelling houses and it was pointed out to the River Wear Commissioners that every endeavour should be made to keep emissions of smoke to the minimum.

It was found necessary to draw the attention of the River Wear Commissioners to a prolonged emission of dense smoke from Steam Hopper No. 2, which occurred on the 5th December, 1958, while the vessel was proceeding down River. The responsible officials of the River Wear Commissioners have again been requested to draw the attention of the Masters of the various crafts to the requirements of the above Regulations.

SECTION XIV - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH)

REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948

The Regulations refer to the gathering and sale for human consumption of shell fish which may be infected.

There are no layings, private or public, within the jurisdiction of this Authority.

SECTION XV

Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the Burial on Shore of Persons who have died on Board Ship from Infectious Disease.

Dead bodies brought into the Port by ship are examined on board by the Port Medical Officer of Health, and then ordered to be removed to the mortuary at the General Hospital to await the necessary inquest.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Three infringements of the above Regulations were investigated and subsequently remedied -

Cleansing of interior of ovens in a cafe.
Accumulation of rubbish near door of canteen.
Provision of protective guards to windows.

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year under review 33 vessels arrived in the port with cargoes of foodstuffs for discharge.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOODS) REGULATIONS, 1937-1948

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1958

THE COLOURING MATTER IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1957

Imported Food Regulations, 1937.

M/V "FLARDINGA", arrived from Ghent on the 20th February, 1958, with 190 tons of potatoes. During discharge it was noticed that some of the sacks were heavily contaminated by a black substance which had affected some of the contents. A sample of the affected potatoes was forwarded to the Bacteriologist, Public Health laboratory, who was unable to determine the exact cause of contamination.

The Master of the vessel reported that the cargo carried two trips before had consisted of drums of paint, a number of which had been damaged during transit. As there was a possibility of lead, copper or mercury contamination it was decided to detain on the quay 210 sacks which had comprised the lower layer of the

cargo. Owing to the lack of warehouse space, these sacks were released the following day on condition that they were removed to the warehouse of the Importer, for sorting under the supervision of Officers of the County Borough of Sunderland, Health Department.

Approximately 29½ cwt. Soya Beans, 13 cwt. Maize, and 1½ cwt. of Wheat, residue of cargo discharged by one vessel at Yokohama, Japan, and another vessel at Szczecin, Poland, were found to be contaminated by dirt and it was recommended that this grain be utilised for Animal Feeding Purposes only. Upon agreement with H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard) it was removed to premises owned by two of the Steamship Company Directors, who each forwarded Certificates stating that this Foodstuff would be used only for such purpose; copies of these Certificates were forwarded to H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard).

Approximately 3 cwt. of Oats and Barley, residue of cargo discharged at the ports of Hamburg and Bremen, were found to be unsound, and it was recommended that these be utilised for Animal Feeding Purposes only. These were, upon agreement with H.M. Customs and Excise (Waterguard) removed to premises owned by the Managing Director of the Steamship Company concerned, who forwarded a Certificate stating that this foodstuff would be so used. A copy of this Certificate was forwarded to H.M. Customs and Excise (Waterguard).

M/V "CHINKOA", from East African Ports, landed one hundred bags of coconuts which were consigned to a London firm. Upon inspection it was found that these coconuts were of poor quality and it was estimated that approximately 20% would prove to be unsound and unfit for human consumption. Owing to the pressure of other duties it was decided, with the concurrence of the Ship's Agent, that they should be forwarded to London where sorting should be carried out under the supervision of Officers of the Local Health Department. The Medical Officer of Health, Bethnal Green, was informed by letter and requested to notify this Authority of any action he may decide to take in this matter.

As a result of sorting 5% of the consignment was found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption.

Nature of Sample	Analyst's Report
20th February, 1958.	I am of the opinion that the same is a sample of genuine potatoes.
Sample No. 1/58.	
Ex. M/V "FLARDINGA": - From Ghent.	These potatoes were covered with what appeared to be black soil.
Nature of Sample: - Potatoes produce of Belgium.	This black substance was examined and found to contain a trace of iron, and a large amount of manganese, much larger than that in normal soil.
Amount: - 1¾ lbs.	I am of the opinion that these potatoes are quite suitable for human consumption after the normal process of washing, or peeling.
Reason for Sampling: - Lower layer of bags of potatoes in hold and loose potatoes falling from damaged bags to bottom of hold are contaminated by oil or grease. Require to know nature of oil or grease if possible.	

SHIPS' PROVISIONS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, 1958

Number of Vessels Concerned	Provisions totally Destroyed	Utilised for Animal Feeding Purposes	Salvaged	Forwarded to Messrs. Spillers Ltd, M.O.F., Commodity Officers Newcastle-upon-Tyne
17	1 ton 3 cwt. 1 qr 27 lbs	14 cwt. 2 qrs 27 lbs	2 qrs 7 lbs	14 cwt. 2 qrs 0 lbs

Grand Total of Ships' provisions dealt with:-

2 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr 5 lbs

Note: Sugar returned to the British Sugar Corporation, Poppleton, Yorks, was defined as follows: Sugar sweepings and residue of cargoes.

Unsound sugar: 1 ton 17 cwt. 2 qrs 22 lbs

Consequent upon the closing down by the County Borough of Sunderland of the Municipal Pig Feeding Scheme, the disposal of condemned foodstuffs is now carried out by means of:

- (a) Incineration at Public Incinerator.
- (b) Removal to controlled tips.

In every case these foodstuffs will be accompanied from the Port Health District to either of the above by an Officer of this Authority who will remain until the foodstuffs have been disposed of.

The Public Health Act, 1936.

River Wear Commissioners Grain Warehouse Floor.

Instructions which were complied with were issued for the cleansing of the floor of the grain warehouse where the barrel-ling of fish by Polish trawlermen had been taking place.

Factories Act, 1937.

(Sanitary Accommodation Regulations), 1938.

The attention of the Owners of seven premises was drawn to a number of complaints raised by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and instructions were issued for the necessary work to be carried out.

New sanitary accommodation required by H.M. Inspector of Factories, under the terms of the above Act and Regulations, has been provided at two premises. The sanitary accommodation at a shipyard was found upon inspection to be in a foul condition and orders were issued to abate the nuisance.

Extensive reconstruction is being carried out at a number of the premises situated in the Docks and River areas of the Port, where complaints were raised by H.M. Inspector of Factories: provision is being made for the total reconstruction of, or the construction of additional sanitary accommodation, in a number of these premises.

Drainage.

33' x 6", 560' x 9" and 120' x 12" of new drainage has been subject to a satisfactory hydraulic test.

DANGEROUS DRUGS (NO. 3) REGULATIONS, 1923

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1951

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1953

(S. I. 1953. No. 499. 13.2(a), (b).)

Applications were received from the Masters of 6 Foreign Owned vessels for authority to procure such quantity of drugs and preparations as may be certified by the Medical Officer of Health, Port Health Authority, within whose jurisdiction the ship

is, or in his absence, by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to be necessary for the equipment of the ship until it reaches its home port. Of these, 5 applications were received from the Masters of Foreign Owned Vessels which had been built at this Port.

M/V "SPINANGER"

Upon enquiry it was learned from the ship's agent that the owners of this vessel intended to import all of the lifeboat and life-raft First Aid kits together with medicine chest from Norway. Enquiries made on board revealed that two life-rafts, containing all necessary equipment, including one First Aid kit to each life-raft, had arrived at the premises of the firm which built the ship. On instructions issued by the Marine Superintendent of the prospective owners, these life-rafts were opened up and the First Aid kits, which contained Anhydrous Morphine, were extracted and placed in the custody of the store-keeper of the general stores. It was pointed out to the Marine Superintendent that this firm are not authorised to be in possession of dangerous drugs, and arrangements were made for a firm of Shipping Chemists, South Shields, to take charge of these drugs until such time as they could be safely locked away on board of the vessel. Arrangements were also made for the Shipping Chemists to check the contents of the medicine chest on its arrival into the Tyne.

The attention of the Acting Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Norway was directed to the importation of these Life-rafts which contained dangerous drugs; at the same time it was pointed out that the shipbuilders had been unwittingly responsible for an infringement of the terms of the above Act and Regulations. The Acting Vice-Consul was requested to ensure that the future importation of dangerous drugs intended for use on Norwegian owned vessels being built in this Port should conform strictly to the requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

The Acting Vice-Consul later replied to the effect that he had taken up the matter with The Royal Norwegian Consul General in London, which was the highest level available to him, and he had suggested that appropriate action should be taken to ensure that Norwegian owners were made fully aware of the position.

As a result the Norwegian Shipowners Association, the Norwegian Ministry of Shipping, and the Ship's Agents were notified of the provisions of the above Act and Regulations.

As a matter of courtesy the action taken in this case was reported to the Principal Secretary, Home Office, as the Representative of the Department chiefly concerned in the administration of the above Act and Regulations.

The under Secretary of State later informed this Authority that a letter had been sent to the Norwegian Authority responsible for ensuring the observance of The International Treaties on Narcotic Drugs.

M/V "SUNHEIM" (of Norway)

While inspecting this vessel it was found that two First Aid kits for lifeboats had been deposited in a for'ard locker, and that three life-raft kits had been deposited in the general stores of the Ship's builders. All of these kits contained Morphia, and no application had been made by the intended Master of the vessel for permission to ship Dangerous Drugs. The builders are not 'authorised' persons to be in possession of such drugs and instructions were, therefore, issued that all of these kits should be placed in the custody of a local Chemist until such time as authorisation was given for their shipment.

This infringement of the Regulations was drawn to the attention of the newly appointed Royal Norwegian Vice-Consul, Sunderland, who forwarded a copy of my letter to the Consul General at London, with a request that he bring to the attention of the appropriate Departments and the Owners of the M/V "SUNHEIM", this further breach of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Life Saving Rafts.

In October one of the local Shipbuilders notified this Authority that a number of these rafts, intended for use on board of a new vessel, had been delivered to their general store.

A letter was addressed to the manufacturers requesting information upon the quantity and type of any Dangerous Drugs or Preparations which may be contained in the equipment of the rafts. The reply received from them indicates that each raft contains six Morphine Ampoule Syringes.

These rafts are housed in metal containers which are later affixed to the deck of each vessel and are of the self inflating type.

These metal containers are not locked and could be subject to pilferage, it is understood that further deliveries have been made to other Shipbuilding establishments and in these circumstances it was considered advisable to seek the advice of the appropriate Department of the Home Office upon the question of the retention of the rafts on the premises of local Shipbuilders.

S/S "ALABE" of Panama, arrived on the 13th February, 1958, from Lisbon - Hartlepool, to be broken up by a firm of Shipbreakers, which requested that the Dangerous Drugs and Preparations should be removed from the vessel by Officers of this Authority and then destroyed. Certificates stating the quantities and types of drugs removed were forwarded to H.M. Customs & Excise, Landing Officer, H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard), the Shipbreakers and Ship's Agent. With the agreement of the Ship's Agent these Drugs and

Preparations were later destroyed and destruction Certificates issued to all interested parties. The remaining contents of the Medicine Chest were also brought ashore and later destroyed by incineration or pouring into the drainage system at these Offices. The appropriate Certificates were issued to H.M. Customs & Excise, Landing Officer, H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard) and Ship's Agent.

S/S "PETERLAND":

Notified by H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard) that S/S "PETERLAND", had arrived in the South Docks, to be laid up, and that as only a Junior Engineer was remaining on board the Dangerous Drugs contained in the medicine chest and lifeboat First Aid kits should be withdrawn from the vessel and placed in the custody of an authorised person. With the consent of the Agents a number of Ampoules of Morphia and a small quantity of Laudanum were withdrawn from the medicine chest, and were placed in the custody of the Port Medical Officer of Health. No Ampoules of Morphia were present in one of the lifeboat First Aid kits; the other kit contained six Ampoules. Both of the kits, while in the custody of the Port Medical Officer of Health, were inspected and rejected as "unfit for further use" by an official of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. The Owners were notified. A Certificate stating the amount and type of Drugs removed from the vessel into the custody of the Port Medical Officer of Health was forwarded to H.M. Customs & Excise, Landing Officer and an additional copy to the Master. The Marine Superintendent, acting for the Owners, later authorised the destruction of the contents of the two lifeboat First Aid kits. Later the Ship's Agent requested that the remaining Dangerous Drugs be destroyed by this Authority; they were accordingly destroyed by incineration along with lifeboat First Aid kits and the appropriate Certificates issued to H.M. Customs & Excise, Landing Officer, H.M. Customs & Excise, (Waterguard) and Ship's Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

THE IMPORTATION OF HAY & STRAW ORDER, 1955

Twenty-nine vessels arrived for discharge of cargoes of potatoes, onions, or carrots from Holland, Belgium or Denmark. A quantity of straw used in the stowage of the cargoes of twelve vessels was brought ashore during discharging operations and instructions were issued to the Wharfingers that this straw must be collected and disposed of by incineration. Under the above and

subsequent Orders the landing into this country of straw from Continental countries, unless under special licence issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is prohibited.

LAUNCH FACILITIES

Arrangements have been made whereby in certain circumstances the officers of the Sunderland Port Health Authority, with the concurrence of the River Wear Commissioners and the Chief Constable, can be conveyed in the launch of the River Wear Police for any purpose relating to Port Health work. These arrangements are subject to the exigencies of the River Police Service.

POLLUTION OF BEACHES

During the year a large number of samples of sea and river water have been submitted for bacteriological examination and analysis.

CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT - 1958

130

Date of Report 1958	Description of Ships		Nationality		Trade engaged in		Total Ships Examined	Sanitary Condition		Written Notices	Verbal Notices	Total of Written and Verbal Notices
	Steam	Motor	British	Foreign	Coast	Foreign		Good	Bad			
Jan. 17th	21	27	37	11	34	14	48	43	5	-	5	5
Feb. 14th	65	57	106	16	102	20	122	118	4	-	4	4
Mar. 14th	61	55	102(1)F	13	97(1)F	18	116	105	11	-	11	11
Apr. 18th	71	70	119	22	108	33	141	132	9	-	9	9
May 16th	54	55	98	11	92	17	109	103	6	-	6	6
June 14th	48	46	83	11	78	16	94	84	10	-	10	10
July 12th	32	48	72	8	67	13	80	78	2	-	2	2
Aug. 15th	47	85	76	13(43)F	70	19(43)F	132	129	3	-	3	3
Sept. 12th	41	96	76	18(43)F	73	21(43)F	137	127	10	-	10	10
Oct. 17th	67	105	86	20(66)F	81	25(66)F	172	169	3	-	3	3
Nov. 14th	52	41	77	6(10)F	71	12(10)F	93	88	5	-	5	5
Dec. 19th	69	77	114	20(12)F	104	30(12)F	146	138	8	-	8	8
Dec. 31st	12	24	26	8(2)F	26	8(2)F	36	33	3	-	3	3
Totals:-	640	786	1,072(1)F	177(176)F	1,003(1)F	246(176)F	1,426	1,347	79	Nil	79	79

F = Fishing Vessels

